

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## China Agrees To a Demand By Clinton on Prison Labor

### U.S. Linked Inspections Of Alleged Export Sites To Special Trade Status

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen announced Thursday that the United States and China had reached an agreement to allow American customs officers to regularly visit Chinese prisons to ensure that their factories were making products for export to America.

The agreement gives important momentum to the Clinton administration's drive to get China to loosen up on human rights so that President Bill Clinton will have the political cover with Congress to renew China's preferential trade status in June. Movement on the prison labor issue was one of the chief conditions Mr. Clinton laid down for the renewal of China's preferential trade status.

In a speech in Beijing, Mr. Bentsen said that the two governments had agreed on measures "to insure more effective prevention of the export of goods made with prison labor." He said that China had agreed to permit inspections of five prisons alleged to be producing goods for export.

The accord, together with an agreement between Washington and Beijing earlier this week that curbs covert Chinese textile exports to the United States and the recent release by China of a few prominent political prisoners, suggests that the administration's new policy of aggressive engagement with Beijing may be beginning to pay off.

It remains to be seen how China will respond to the other administration demands: for an accounting of all its political prisoners, visits to those prisoners by the International Committee of the Red Cross, emigration rights for families of dissidents, and protection of Tibet's distinctive and cultural heritage.

Mr. Bentsen declined to be drawn into characterizing the importance of the recent Chinese moves, nor did he say whether he felt the two governments were on their way to resolving enough of their differences for Mr. Clinton to feel comfortable renewing China's most-favored-nation trade status.

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Boris G. Fyodorov, the reform-minded finance minister, announced Thursday that he was quitting Boris N. Yeltsin's new government.

## Reformers Shut Out Of Yeltsin's Cabinet

### Finance Chief Quits, Prime Minister Declares 'Market Romanticism' Over

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Boris G. Fyodorov, Russia's reformist finance minister, announced Thursday that he was quitting the government after President Boris N. Yeltsin named a new and much more conservative cabinet.

After four days of intense negotiation and financial panic, the prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, announced the makeup of the new government and declared that "the period of market romanticism is now over."

Mr. Fyodorov, a tough infighter and the best-known market reformer in the government after the resignation on Sunday of Yegor G. Gaidar, said he could not remain finance minister and accept a demotion from deputy prime minister, with the result that he would be out-ranked by conservative industrialists with little understanding of market economics.

"The government will evidently be one that is not capable of advancing reforms," Mr. Fyodorov, 35, said Thursday night.

He forecast much higher inflation by April and further falls in the value of the ruble.

"The president can change the government in three months," he said. "That is his constitutional right, and I hope he will use it."

Mr. Chernomyrdin said Thursday that "the government will not retreat from the course of continuing and deepening reform." But he added that the new cabinet must "correct the course of reforms."

He said the fight against inflation would include efforts to establish price and wage controls.

Mr. Chernomyrdin said he expected higher inflation of 15 percent to 18 percent through the first half of this year and 8 or 9 percent by its end. That is twice the target of the last

government, which had been agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's prescriptions brought negative responses from senior Western diplomats, who forecast considerably higher inflation and a further run on the ruble, which stabilized Thursday when the central bank flooded the market with dollars.

One dollar brought 1,553 rubles, compared to 1,607 on Wednesday. But market expectations were more visible in the private exchanges, which were asking up to 1,900 rubles per dollar.

"Even if not unexpected, this is not good news," one diplomat said. "It's not to have a more united government, but not if they go marching off united in the wrong direction."

He said the new cabinet was an embarrassment to President Bill Clinton, who got assurances of deeper reforms from Mr. Yeltsin at their summit meeting last week.

"But the West was probably irrelevant to the final part of this struggle," he said.

Mr. Fyodorov had demanded that Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Chernomyrdin choose between himself and the Soviet-era chief of the central bank, Viktor S. Geraschenko. Mr. Yeltsin is believed to have favored the inclusion in the cabinet of Mr. Fyodorov but Mr. Chernomyrdin, a figure of increasing power as Mr. Yeltsin's political authority begins to wane, refused to accept the young reformer's ultimatum.

Mr. Chernomyrdin has argued that the results of the Dec. 12 parliamentary elections, in which Mr. Gaidar's Russia's Choice party ran second to the ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, require a more cushioned transition to

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## The Graying of Europe Has Started to Come to a Head

By William Drozdzik  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — In the race to stay competitive with the rest of the world, Western Europe is slowly awakening to a troublesome handicap: Its population is rapidly turning gray, burdening prosperous societies that must find new means to subsidize the old.

A steady trend toward longer life spans and diminished birth rates is starting to have a dramatic impact throughout the 12 states of the European Union, just when they are experiencing the steepest recession in two decades. Schools are shutting, hospitals are becoming overcrowded, and the tax base of productive workers everywhere in Western Europe is shrinking.

About one-fifth of the Union's 340 million citizens are over

60. Demographers say the proportion will grow, so that by 2010 there will be more Europeans drawing pensions than contributing to them.

"Europe has been getting older since the turn of the century, but the effect on our quality of life may really start to show in the next few years," said Padraig Flynn, social affairs chief of the European Commission. "If we don't get some of the 20 million unemployed people back to work soon, it will be hard to finance our welfare systems."

A falling birth rate has afflicted the wealthier parts of Europe for more than a decade. According to the UN Population Fund, Italy has the world's lowest fertility rate. Statistically, women bear only 1.5 children. All countries in Western Europe, except Ireland, rank below the 2.1 level of the United States and the 3.3 world average.

The drop in European procreation often is attributed to the growing independence of women, who have entered the work force in large numbers and do not want the burdens of raising a large family.

A recent European Commission study found that of the 168 million women in European Union states, more than one-quarter were heads of households, either living alone or as single parents. They have fewer babies, at a later age, and births outside marriage are rising fast.

Among couples, sociologists point to a widespread desire in prosperous European societies to spend more money and time on travel and leisure rather than on children. The increased use of birth control and legalized abortion in Europe has coincided

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## Europe's Debate: Interest Rates, Again

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Six months after a currency crisis blew apart Europe's exchange-rate system, tensions are mounting again over interest rates, an issue that was at the heart of that crisis.

This time, as the Continent's core economies of France and Germany continue to stagnate, the struggle is not among governments, or between central banks and currency speculators. Instead, businessmen and government officials are at odds over the speed at which rates should be cut in order to kick-start growth.

A number of industrialists and economists say France's insistence on maintaining a strong franc by keeping its interest-rate cuts in step with Germany's means that Paris has lost a valuable opportunity to spur its own recovery.

The debate sharpened Thursday after the Bundesbank council met and left rates unchanged again, raising concern that even its

policy of slow, cautious rate reductions was now on hold.

Although corporate executives in Europe are traditionally less outspoken than their American counterparts in calling for cheaper money, interviews with business leaders, economists

The Bundesbank lifts a major financial burden on banks but leaves rates unchanged, Page 11.

and bankers in France and Germany suggest this reticence is being abandoned.

Among those in France demanding rapid cuts in interest rates is Jean-Pierre Thiroulet, chief financial officer of Rhone-Poulenc SA, the leading French chemicals and pharmaceuticals group.

"We are in the deepest recession in Continental Europe since the second world war, and at the same time France has the highest real short-term interest rates in Europe, more than 4 percent," Mr. Thiroulet said in an interview.

"Common sense tells us that having high interest rates at a time of recession is the wrong thing. Efforts to cut rates were made during 1993, but the rates came down from a level that was insane. What is needed now to restart the economy is to cut real interest rates at the short end."

In Germany, where many companies have relatively long-term debt, the pressure for rate cuts is less acute because 10-year rates, now about 5.64 percent, are lower than short-term ones.

But Dr. Heiner Flassbeck, a critic of the Bundesbank who is head of forecasting at the German Institute for Economic Research, based in Berlin, said Germany and France needed American-style sharp cuts in interest rates, on the order of two or three percentage points this year, "to get out of recession."

The Bundesbank's decision Thursday only

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## In This Cold War, Cope and Thaw Out

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Nature, not crime, is the phenomenon binding millions of Americans into a survivalist community of anxiety and fear these days.

And the brutal earthquake in Los Angeles is not the half of it.

The villain of the moment is unheard-of Arctic cold — a biting, penetrating, sub-zero cold that has locked a thick layer of granite-hard ice over the East, Midwest, the Mountain states and parts of the South.

Click. The television is on — but if you are a very good citizen, you turn it off to save electricity. There were brownouts from North Carolina to New Jersey on Wednesday as voltage sagged; there also were staged, 30-minute blackouts rolling from neighborhood to neighborhood as demand outstripped the power supply. The Cold War never did this.

Click. The battery-powered radio is on, telling of closed schools, closed businesses and closed government offices. Even the steel mill in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was down. So much was closed that the announcers resorted to listing the hardly few institutions that were open.

Weather forecasters are hauling out all the superlatives. Minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 28 degrees centigrade) in Cleveland. Record lows in Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan? It was minus 52 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 47 centigrade) in one town. Temperatures in Washington on Wednesday hit the lowest levels in this century. Not to mention the wind.

The alligator pond at an Alabama zoo froze. It could be worse. The governor of Pennsyl-

vania and the mayor of the District of Columbia have resorted to emergency declarations. Businesses simply must close to save electricity or face fines.

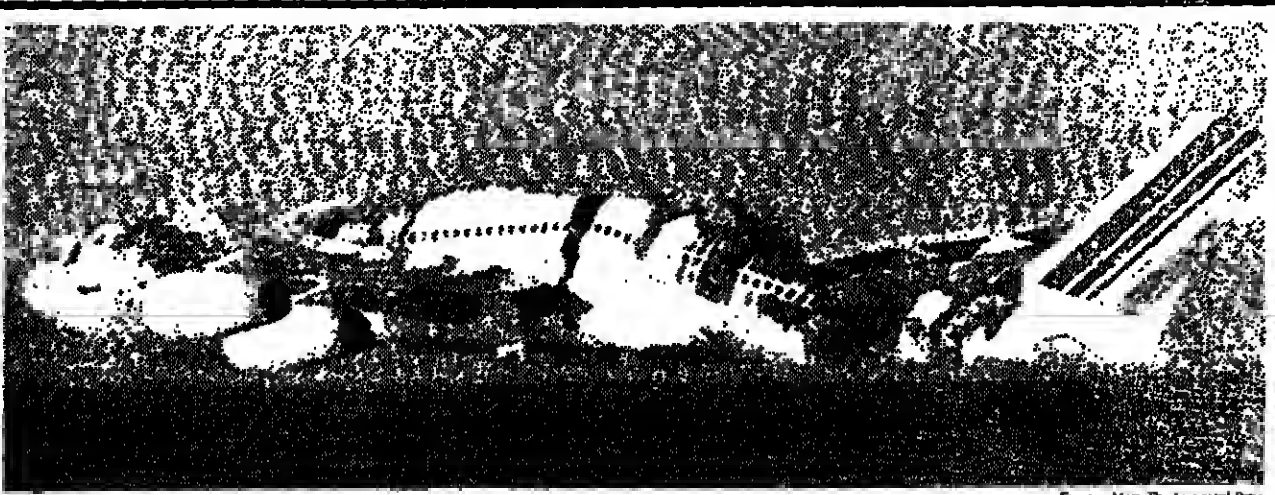
Tankers carrying oil to the hungry power plants on the Delaware River off Philadelphia are ice-bound. On Thursday, the federal government was shut down, turning Washington into a libertarian's paradise. Airports in the Northeast closed for a while, then slowly came back. Emergency shelters were set up in some states where travelers were forced off impassable highways.

Nearly 100 people have died since Friday in car accidents or of cardiac arrest linked to the cold.

The windows are icy. On the inside. Will the milk and bread hold out?

Cabin fever is rampant. The kids, millions of bored kids, have been home from school for days. Going out to play is an invitation to frostbite and hypothermia. The newspapers are full of instructions: How to dress (layers, layers and more layers), how to save water pipes, how

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FIRE DESTROYS AIRBUS — A gutted Air France A-340 on the apron where it caught fire Thursday near Paris. Page 2.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	7.59	Up	0.47%
3,851.96		114.83	
The Dollar		Thurs. close	
New York	1.7376	previous close	1.7455
DM	1.4968		1.493
Pound	1.11.365		1.11.406
Yen	5.9125		5.934

### Kiosk

## Special Counsel Gets Whitewater Case

A former U.S. prosecutor, Robert Fiske, was named Thursday to probe the Clintons' Arkansas land dealings in the 1980s. Mr. Fiske said he planned to question both Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, under oath.

At a news conference where Attorney Gen-

eral Janet Reno announced his selection as independent counsel, Mr. Fiske said he would conduct a broad probe, including whether the suicide of Vincent Foster Jr., a White House aide and Clinton friend, had any link to the Whitewater case. (Page 3)

## Even Insiders Learn to Bash Washington

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It has been a long time since Washington got any respect, but the last year has been particularly hard on the old capital.

The town had barely recovered from being labeled "a mess" by Ross Perot when Bill Clinton's crowd started in. Linda Bloodworth-Thomson, the Hollywood producer and first family friend, called Washington an "incestuous insane asylum," and began preparing a new sitcom lampooning the city.

Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel, said in a note before his suicide that "ruining people is considered sport" here.

David R. Gergen, the presidential counselor, warned that a "cannibalism" was loose. President Clinton complained that the culture was obstructionist and should be changed.

And in his television appearances on Tuesday, in which he withdrew his nomination as secretary of defense, Bobby Ray Inman railed about an "era of modern McCarthyism" and spun what sounded even to his friends like strange theories of conspiracies between politicians and communists.

It used to be that only outsiders bashed Washington. Then insiders pretending to be outsiders — Patrick Buchanan, George Bush and even Bill Clinton, the governor who worked the capital as though it were a precinct of

Arkansas — bashed Washington. Now, with veteran Washington officials such as Mr. Gergen and Mr. Inman joining in, the rhetorical device of playing David to the capital's Goliath has reached a remarkable new level. Populist attacks on Washington have become the stock in trade of Washington insiders.

"I've made a number of attacks on the Washington establishment," drawled James Carville, the Clinton strategist. "But Bobby Inman isn't exactly the ally you want."

If Mr. Gergen and Mr. Inman, charter members of the Washington culture of leaking, manipulating, backstabbing and logrolling, now

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	17 Dh
Armenia	1.400 CFA	Rio de Janeiro	5.00 Rials
Belgium	9.00 FF	Roumania	11.20 FF
Bulgaria	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Canada	9.00 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA
Chad	9.00 CFA	Spain	300 Ptas
Czech Rep.	300 Dr.	Turkey	1,200 Liras
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	1,200 Liras
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	5.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$ 7.50	U.S. Mail	(Eur) \$1.70



# France Appeals for Talks to Thwart Wider Bosnia War

Washington Post Service  
PARIS — France proposed Thursday that the United States, Russia and the European Union countries hold urgent talks to conceive a new international approach to stop civil war in Bosnia after the breakdown of negotiations in Geneva.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé declared that a radically different policy was needed to thwart escalation in fighting that could jeopardize hundreds of thousands of civilians as well as the humanitarian aid operations of the 26,000-man United Nations peacekeeping force.

Diplomats said consultations could begin as early as Saturday when foreign ministers from many of the countries involved are expected to gather in Oslo to attend the funeral of Johan Jørgen Holst, the Norwegian minister who died of a stroke after helping to broker mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Juppé said the latest failure to stop the 21-month-old war showed that Bosnia's warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims were not willing to make peaceful commitments, let alone honor them on the battlefield.

He said a new approach "means thinking about the need to draw conclusions from the parties' obstinate determination to gain through war what we want them to achieve by peace."

The tone of the appeal also reflected France's worsening political and military predicament in maintaining a large peacekeeping force in the former Yugoslavia that has neither the weaponry nor the necessary orders to use force to carry out its mandate, which is to deliver aid but to refrain from combat even when physically threatened.

France has deployed about 6,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia and Croatia, more than any other country, but increasingly appears eager to



General Jean Cot, the UN commander, left, looking at a cartoon in a Sarajevo newspaper Thursday depicting him as a bowing pin being hit by Butros Butros Ghali, the UN chief. General Cot, who was critical of UN policy on Bosnia, will be replaced by the end of March.

find a face-saving way to extricate them by the end of winter. French military sources say the harrowing number of war crimes and the frustrating nature of the mandate has turned the mission into a demoralizing experience for many of the soldiers.

Moreover, the two French generals who have headed the UN peacekeeping force for the past year, Phi-

lippe Morillon and his successor, Jean Cot, have repeatedly clashed with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, and the rest of the civilian hierarchy that has followed the war from the safety of the UN's New York headquarters.

The French government announced this week that General Cot would be replaced at the end of March as part of what Mr. Juppé

termed a "regular rotation." General Cot had urged Mr. Boutros Ghali to delegate to him the power to order air strikes in order to protect his forces when under attack.

Mr. Boutros Ghali refused to do so, insisting that such authority was conferred strictly on him by the members of the UN Security Council. Angered by the general's impetu-

ousness, Mr. Boutros Ghali met with President François Mitterrand in Paris on Jan. 8 and demanded that France recall General Cot.

Mr. Mitterrand and the government of Prime Minister Édouard Balladur had supported General Cot publicly and urged that his forces be granted the means and flexibility to carry out their mission. But in his meeting with the UN chief, Mr. Mitterrand ac-

knowledgeed that the French general should not receive the authority to call for air strikes, presidential advisers said.

In the past, France has repeatedly insisted that the UN secretary-general must be the ultimate authority in deciding when to launch air strikes from North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases in Italy.

France led the way at the NATO summit talks in Brussels earlier this month for a renewed warning of air strikes against Bosnian Serbs, especially if they persisted in keeping the Tuzla airport closed and refused to allow Dutch troops to replace a Canadian contingent blocked in the Muslim enclave of Srebrenica.

On Wednesday, Mr. Boutros Ghali ruled out any use of air strikes to open the airport at Tuzla or to relieve the Canadian troops because the UN forces lacked "other means" on the ground to make the strikes successful.

—WILLIAM BROZDIAK

## A Vote to Oust Owen

Frustrated by unsuccessful efforts to halt war in Bosnia, the European Parliament called Thursday for the dismissal of David Owen, the European Union's mediator in the Yugoslav peace process, news agencies reported from Strasbourg, France.

By a vote of 160 to 90, with 13 abstentions, the European Union's 518-member assembly said Lord Owen had not fulfilled his task to bring peace to the region. A decision to dismiss him could be taken only by the 12 EU governments.

But in London, Lord Owen said Thursday that he intended to stay on. Asked whether he would resign after the resolution, he said: "There's no question of it." He said that it was an open secret that he wanted to quit, the "burdensome task, but that he had agreed to help EU foreign ministers through what he said was the current crisis.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Patten Calls China 'Irrational' on Vote

LONDON (Reuters) — Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong on Thursday accused China of being responsible for the deadlock in talks over the British colony's handover to Beijing in 1997.

In testimony to a parliamentary committee, Mr. Patten said Britain would go ahead with electoral reforms in Hong Kong whether Beijing agreed or not. He said time was running out, with just six months left before the legislation had to be put in place for democratic elections. "These are fantastically complicated elections," Mr. Patten said. "July is cutting things very fine indeed." He said the Chinese had been "irrational" and appealed to them to return to the negotiating table.

### U.S. and Hanoi to Discuss War Claims

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States and Vietnam have agreed to hold talks aimed at settling millions of dollars in financial claims stemming from the 1975 Communist victory over the U.S.-backed South Vietnamese government, the State Department said Thursday.

The agreement to discuss the estimated \$250 million in U.S. claims marks a new step toward improved relations between the countries, which still have no diplomatic relations.

The prospective dialogue, while not directly related to the lifting of a 19-year U.S. trade embargo against Hanoi, fits into a pattern of moves toward normalization of ties.

### Spy-Swap Lawyer Is Free on Bail

BONN (NYT) — Wolfgang Vogel, a Berlin lawyer who became famous during the Cold War trading spies and political prisoners between East and West, was freed on bail Thursday after six months in jail accused of tax evasion, perjury, and other charges brought against him since Germany was reunified in 1990.

Mr. Vogel and his wife, Helga, were arrested July 18 when the tax evasion and perjury investigations became public. Mrs. Vogel was released on bail last summer. Mr. Vogel, 68, posted more than \$2 million in bail, according to his lawyer. A spokeswoman for the justice authorities in Berlin said Mr. Vogel was still under suspicion of tax evasion. He also faces trial on separate charges of perjury, blackmail and coercion of former clients in East Germany.

### U.S. Ready to Release Waldheim File

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States may soon release parts of a secret file on the Nazi past of Kurt Waldheim, the former Austrian president, administration sources said Thursday. Evidence in the file led to his being barred in 1987 from entering the United States.

The sources said the Justice Department had recommended the release of parts of the file containing a chronology of Mr. Waldheim's wartime activities and documenting his proximity to and involvement in Nazi atrocities in the Balkans.

Mr. Waldheim, who served two terms as United Nations secretary-general before his 1986 election to the Austrian presidency, has admitted to covering up his World War II army record but has denied knowledge of or participation in war crimes.

### Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from Geneva in Thursday's editions misrepresented an agreement between Croatia and Serbia. The two agreed on eventual, not immediate, diplomatic recognition and took first steps toward that goal.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### EU Air Experts Favor Free Market

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Union should press on with liberalizing the Continent's air industry and get tough on state aid to carriers, air transport experts said Thursday.

The committee of experts set up to find cures to the industry's problems, will present its report to the European Commission on Feb. 1. They said the panel had come down more in favor of the free-market approach of British Airways than the state aid favored by airline-owned carriers such as Air France, Sabena, and Alitalia.

Senior officials from those three airlines urged at hearings last September a freeze on air capacity to halt a downward spiral in fares and the establishment of an EU fund to bail out the recession-battered sector. "Thousands of packages of highly skilled people have washed up along the 'Dutch coast,'" the Transport Ministry said. Officials said it was believed the pesticide came from a freighter that lost a container off France in December.

Croatia will stage a political rally next month to kick off a series of events aimed at helping to shed its war image, the Tourism Ministry announced Thursday.

A typhoon ripped just off the Great Barrier Reef on Thursday, battering the Australian northeast coast with gale force winds and high seas. Authorities said it had killed 10 people. At least nine people were missing and presumed drowned off Papua New Guinea's southeast tip.

Grand Canyon is looking to cash overwintering, even a ban on cars. "You can really spend an hour and a half of a two-hour visit just looking for a place to park," a spokesman said. In summer day, about 20,000 visitors and 6,000 cars pass through daily. There are fewer than 2,000 parking places.

Scandinavian Airlines System will begin three weekly flights between Oslo and Copenhagen after KLM International Airport starts operations in Oslo in September, SAS officials said Thursday.

Heavy snow in the Moroccan mountains forced road closings and marooned groups of tourists at resorts.

## Arafat and Peres Will Seek Accord at Norway Meeting

CAIRO — The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will try to put the Israeli-PLO peace deal back on track when they travel to the funeral of the man who brokered it.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, said that Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres would meet on Saturday in Norway, where both will attend the funeral of the Norwegian foreign minister, Johan Jørgen Holst.

Mr. Holst oversaw secret negotiations that led to the peace agreement signed in Washington in September, under which Israel and the PLO agreed to limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

The accord has since run into snags and Israeli troops have not yet withdrawn as envisioned under the plan.

"It is expected that Arafat and Peres will meet in Oslo on Saturday for more discussions on the negotiations between them," Mr. Moussa said Thursday after a lengthy meeting between Mr. Arafat and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

He said that Mr. Arafat would return to Cairo in the middle of next week for more discussions with Mr. Mubarak after his meeting with Mr. Peres.

"There is a good chance that a Palestinian-Israeli agreement will be reached soon," Mr. Moussa said.

The talks between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel on carrying out the self-rule accord have been stalled over security issues.

## London Headmistress Misreads 'Romeo and Juliet'

LONDON — London school officials questioned a headmistress Thursday about allegations she had denied children the chance to see the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" because she felt the story was "blatantly heterosexual."

Officials in the Hackney district of east London said they had summoned the headmistress, Jane Brown, for an explanation of her refusal of cut-price tickets for the pupils at her school, aged under 11, to go to London's Covent Garden ballet and opera house.

In comments later Thursday, the headmistress, 36, said

she was "dismayed at the distress" that her move had "caused to parents, staff and pupils." Earlier, she told officials the Covent Garden ballet and opera house that until books, film and the theater reflected all forms of sexuality, she thought it inappropriate to expose her pupils to the tale of the ill-fated young lovers.

Hackney's education chief, Gus John, described the decision as "ideological idiocy and cultural philistinism."

But after a meeting with the headmistress, he said, "She accepts that she was seeking to bring a series of ideological considerations to the content of that play and that was wholly inappropriate."

Colleagues at Kingsmead Primary School said that the headmistress's intention had been misunderstood and that she had not wanted to expose the children to dramatized gang warfare that forms an important part of Shakespeare's plot.

"She is not trying to promote homosexuality," a colleague said. "All she was trying to do was to prevent the children being fed a constant diet of gang fights and killing."

The colleague added: "The school is on the edge of a notorious estate and showing the children yet more male stereotyping, fending and knives is no joke. It is a question of balance."

## Brutal Slaying Recounted as Skinheads Go on Trial

WUPPERTAL, Germany — Two neo-Nazi skinheads and a bar owner accused of kicking and burning a fellow German to death because he was Jewish went on trial Thursday.

The three defendants, who were caught within days of the November 1992 incident, listened impassively as the prosecutor, Hans-Jochen Buesen, gave a harrowing account of the death 14 months ago of the victim, identified only as Karl Hans R., 53.

Mr. Buesen said the skinheads told police they had had a drinking match with the man, a Wuppertal butcher, in a pub owned by Marian Jan Glensk, 32, an ethnic German immigrant from Poland.

After someone suggested, apparently wrongly, that the butcher was half Jewish, one skinhead knocked him off his bar stool and both kicked him with their jackboots as he lay on the floor, Mr. Buesen said.

"Auschwitz must be opened up again," the bar owner was said to have screamed, "Jews must burn." The two skinheads, Andreas Wember, 26, and Michael Seif, 20, poured alcohol on the man and set him afire.

The victim, unconscious and with broken ribs, bruises and severe burns on his chest and stomach, was bundled into a car.

He died of his injuries during the 100-kilometer (60-mile) drive from Wuppertal, northeast of Cologne, to Veld, just across the Dutch border, where his body was dumped.

The maximum sentence for Mr. Wember and Mr. Glensk would be life in prison. Prosecutors say Mr. Seif will probably be tried as a juvenile offender, which means he could get a maximum 10 years in prison if convicted.

Germany has been swept by neo-Nazi and other rightist violence since it was united in 1990. While most media attention has so far been paid to xenophobic attacks on foreign residents and refugees in the country, about half of the 30 people killed in extremist assaults have been Germans.

Against the backdrop of the trial, police raided the apartments and hangouts of rightist extremists in five German states Thursday morning in a crackdown ordered by the federal government.

## Serious Crimes Soar in China

BEIJING — Serious crimes, including murder and drug trafficking, rose by 23.4 percent in 1993 as an economic boom brought more thefts, gang violence and narcotics abuse, a senior police official said.

The official, Bai Jingfu, deputy minister of public security, said the overall crime rate in 1993 rose by 6.2 percent, roughly the same growth it has shown each year since 1982, the official China Daily said.

But serious criminal cases shot higher, reflecting a broader change in society brought by economic reform. The police cracked 19,000 drug trafficking cases, up 32 percent from 1992. Reported thefts and robberies numbered 450,000, roughly 20 percent more than in the previous year. Mr. Bai said the rate of criminal offenses reached 20 per 10,000 people in China in 1993.

## Nobel Laureates Plead for Jailed French Doctor

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thirty-three Nobel prize winners added their voice Thursday to a petition to pardon Jean-Pierre Allain, one of the four doctors convicted in the French scandal of AIDS-contaminated blood.

But with more than 1,200 hemophiliacs contaminated and 300 already dead, families of the victims reacted bitterly against the petition, which was presented to President François Mitterrand and had

asked that the four be pardoned. The petition was signed by 98 eminent French and foreign doctors and researchers.

The convicted doctors, all senior officials in the national transfusion service, allowed distribution of a contaminated blood clotting product in 1985, after the AIDS risk had become known. The head of the service, Michel Garretta, received a four year sentence and Dr. Allain, the chief researcher, two years. The other two doctors got suspended sentences.

The petition said that scientific knowledge about contamination was uncertain in 1985, that the problems in France had been no worse than in other countries and that the four doctors had undergone "trial by media."

The appeal from the Nobel laureates on Dr. Allain's behalf said that the French media had created a climate of hostility that made it impossible for him to be given a fair trial.

Cambridge University in Britain has said it will take back Dr. Allain

as a professor as soon as he has completed his sentence. Colleagues said he had been wrongly convicted for the negligence of his superiors.

But the health minister, Simone Veil, opposed the campaigning on behalf of the doctors, saying that "justice had been done."

Act Up, a militant AIDS lobby, said those infected by the disease as a result of the negligence of Dr. Garretta and his colleagues had been "betrayed and insulted" by the petitions.

## Scientists Isolate Gene Linked to Bone Disorder

By David Brown

Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Medicine may one day be able to use a simple genetic test to identify people at increased risk of osteoporosis — a common disorder characterized by thin, brittle bones — and to do so early in life when preventive efforts aimed at strengthening the skeleton are most useful.

That is the implication of new research, reported Thursday in the journal Nature, which found that almost half the variation in the bone density of adults appears to

be the result of variations in a single gene, rather than diet or environment.

In general, a person's propensity to develop low bone density is determined about 60 percent by heredity and about 40 percent by various environmental factors such as dietary intake of calcium, amount of exercise, especially during youth, and the prevalence of smoking.

The new research by Australian scientists found that most of the genetic contribution to bone density came from one gene that instructs cells how to make receptors

for vitamin D, the substance that largely controls absorption and use of calcium. They discovered that some forms of that gene are associated with lower bone density.

A co-author of the study, Philip N. Sambrook, said he did not believe the findings "should be viewed as preordaining people to osteoporosis." But if a test can detect those with the low-density variants, he said, "It does open up the potential to target interventions."

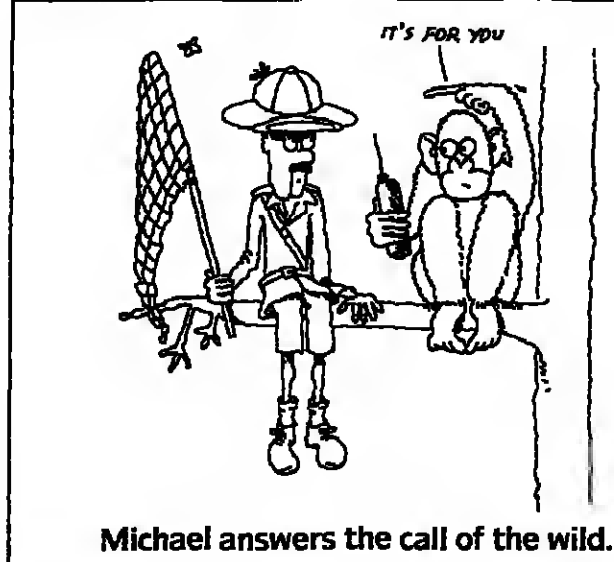
Osteoporosis is a major hazard of old age, especially for women. Hip fractures in the elderly often

initiate a downward spiral of illness leading to immobility, admission to nursing homes, and in about one-quarter of cases, death within six months. Osteoporosis is severe enough that it leads to fractures tends to run in families.

Possible interventions to prevent osteoporosis include: urging young women at genetic risk of the condition to participate in vigorous, weight-bearing athletics during the period of bone growth; use of calcium and possibly vitamin D supplements; and estrogen replacement after menopause.

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# Herald Tribune

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## The Next Secretary

There is no point in piling on. By withdrawing as nominee for secretary of defense, Bob Ray Inman wrote a sad, puzzling end to a useful career in the navy and the intelligence agencies. There was no politician or commentator so contrarian as to believe his improbably paring charge of a conspiracy between Senator Robert Dole and our colleague, the columnist William Safire.

Mr. Inman and his critics are today experiencing a shared sense of release that he will not be in charge of the Pentagon. Surin had fingered from the day he appeared in the Rose Garden with Bill Clinton and asserted that he had a hard time finding a "comfort level" with his new boss as commander in chief. His talk about his vote for George Bush and his need to be reassured about President Clinton was a jarring assertion of independence that lowered the comfort level of many observers.

and should also have lowered the president's. The temptation for Mr. Clinton will be to rush toward an easily identifiable secretary who will be popular with the officer corps, defense intellectuals and weapons builders. But Mr. Clinton and the country need a secretary of defense who can both command respect and make the Pentagon uncomfortable with its old habits. That means being uncomfortable with discrimination, with wasteful weapons whose purpose disappeared with the Soviet Union, and with procurement practices that fail to make the best use of scarce resources. The new secretary must have minimal tolerance for strategies that do not address tomorrow's dangers and its opportunities in arms control, peacekeeping and transforming East bloc militaries. That will take a nominee of staying power and judgment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Overzealous but Useful

Instantly, the report from Lawrence Walsh, the Iran-contra counsel, became another log on the fire of controversy that raged during the seven years of his investigation of the Reagan administration's greatest embarrassment. The summary is certainly flawed by Mr. Walsh's readiness to characterize as crimes alleged acts by officials who were not tried or convicted of them. But there is value in his depiction of a major episode in which the American government moved out from under the control of law.

Mr. Walsh's impatience and anger are evident in this report. What seemed to stir him most was President George Bush's pardon of Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary under Mr. Reagan, which he believed prevented the independent counsel from going after Mr. Bush, who was vice president during the Iran-contra affair, and others. Resistance to his prosecutorial exertions drove him from doggedness to zealotry, for which he was then criticized by the resisters, but only by them. For he became an Ahab-like figure who drew a distracting spotlight to his own conduct rather than to the conduct of his prey.

Nevertheless, Iran-contra was not simply an instance of political combat between a Republican White House and a Democratic Congress. Nor was it just a battle over policy

on the then inflammatory issues of reclaiming American hostages in Iran and, especially, supporting the Contras in Nicaragua. In its most significant aspects, what came to be known as Iran-contra was an affront to constitutional government.

Blocked by law, parts of the Reagan administration secretly and systematically violated the law and then attempted to conceal the traces. The dispute continues over just who in the administration's highest reaches did what and knew what. But it is fact, not speculation, that four officials were convicted and seven others pleaded guilty to the charges as brought; some of these had their convictions overturned on grounds that their testimony before Congress might have been used against them.

It has to be understood that Mr. Walsh overreached his mandate to investigate Iran-contra and to prosecute if necessary and to give a full account of the affair. But it is also necessary to note that he added to public knowledge of an episode of rogue government and in that way usefully raised the deterrent to future abuses of this kind. Notwithstanding his excesses, the 52-year-old Mr. Walsh, a lifelong Republican and a former federal judge, performed a service vindicating the appointment of a special prosecutor.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## In Haiti, Try Again

Sanctions on Haiti having produced no useful results so far, the United States is now considering whether to tighten them further. It is a bad idea. There are cases in which trade sanctions and blockades can be effective, but Haiti is not one of them. All the evidence indicates that the sanctions there are hurting the people whom the United States is trying to help and strengthening the military regime that it is trying to dislodge. Reports of real hunger and suffering among Haiti's poor are increasingly audible.

An iron logic now grips policy toward Haiti. Realistically, there are only two choices. The first is to invade Haiti and remove by force the soldiers who mutinied against the elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, more than two years ago and have been ruling the country with great brutality and bloodshed ever since. The other choice is to begin to negotiate with the soldiers. That seems morally repugnant to many of Father Aristide's supporters, but it is better than the alternative.

Haiti has had previous experience with invasion and occupation. The United States sent in a force of marines in 1915 and kept them there for 19 years. No doubt in the 1990s the invading force would be multinational

and would come bearing aid and the most benign purposes. But the historical memories in Haiti are too strong, and the overtones of colonialism would be too pervasive for even the best intentioned of invasions to succeed. It is always difficult for foreign troops to plant the seeds of liberty in any country and establish a stable democratic government. It is far more likely that any Haitian politician — Father Aristide, for example — would be destroyed by dependence on foreign soldiers.

If invasion will not work, that leaves negotiations with the soldiers, bloody-handed though they are. President Aristide's aides say that he is now working to broaden his discussions in Haiti's politics. At a Miami meeting last weekend, he rallied a wide range of those who back him and democracy. But he has to go further to deal with the people who are not democrats and who now hold power in Haiti.

He is president of the country and cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of dealing only with his friends. It is quite true that the soldiers ignored their commitments in the previous deal with him, worked out last summer, and that they let collapse. But conditions are deteriorating in Haiti. It is time to try again.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### A Stick for Pyongyang

Imagine yourself Kim Il Sung. If you were sitting in Pyongyang today, would you give up your nuclear program? Especially when the United States is now moving to agree to your offer of highly limited inspections and your long-stated demands that its annual Team Spirit joint military exercises with Seoul be canceled? Would all this make you more or less likely to stray from your present course?

That, unfortunately, is the problem with the American strategy. Although President Bill Clinton was initially applauded for taking a tough line, he has done little to back it up. The result is that in the more than 10 months since the North Koreans first announced their intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, they have managed to buy time for whatever nuclear program they might be pursuing while having Washington and Seoul dangle ever more carrots their way.

Much now depends on the integrity of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Today the agency is under great pressure to agree to the North's offer of limited inspections of the seven suspected sites. What kind of madness would it be for the rest of the world to allow [the North Koreans] to decide what the agency will and will not be permitted to inspect? The sad fact is that the Kims today have no

incentive to give up their nuclear ambitions. Unfortunately, the Clinton administration has done little to create such an incentive, and its weakness elsewhere on the globe, from Bosnia to Somalia, is not likely to persuade the Kims otherwise.

In fairness to Mr. Clinton, he has not been helped much by the new Kim Young Sam administration in Seoul, which apparently believes that no policy is better than any policy. But without clear signals from Washington that it has not ruled out a military solution, the Kims have no reason to back down.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

### No Breakthrough in Geneva

Anyone who expected President Bill Clinton's European tour to be crowned with a foreign policy triumph in Geneva will have been disappointed by the lack of results from the Clinton-Assad summit meeting, which merely confirmed the impression that the new administration has nothing to offer in the way of new initiatives to resolve the Middle East conflict.

Only the United States has the wherewithal to force the Israelis as well as the Arabs to make the concessions that alone can serve the cause of a genuine peace. But that chance was missed in Geneva.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)



## In Post-Breakup Debris, Nukes Are Just the Start

By Flora Lewis

KIEV — One way or another, both President Leonid Kravchuk and local and foreign observers here are confident that Ukraine will carry out the agreement to get rid of its nuclear weapons that was signed with Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin in Moscow last week.

But it won't be easy. People here are convinced that Ukraine got a bad deal and that Washington was outplayed by Moscow in a negotiation they know little about, not basically understand, and consider above all a demonstration of their weakness and helplessness in dealing with Russia. "Clinton was made into just a messenger boy for the Russians," a Ukrainian journalist said. In an interview, Mr. Kravchuk avoided saying clearly whether he will submit the agreement to the current, fractious, angry parliament, wait until a new one is elected in March, or just barge ahead on his own. He has the power to do that, and he does seem to understand as almost no one else here does how important dismantling the nuclear missiles is to Ukraine's difficult future and its relations with the United States and Europe.

He denies that there were any secret clauses, conceding what Mr. Clinton's entourage said in Moscow. That seems to be right. The secrets are not about security or economic commitments, but technical details about how the warheads are made and their plutonium content. Since Russia will retain the same kind of weapons, it obviously does not want those details revealed. That is understandable, and it is a shame that the White House has not made it clear, since the talk of "secret clauses" has created all kinds of suspicions.

It is a part of the whole messy issue, which was

allowed to get far more complicated and feverish than was necessary through obsession with secrecy and lack of clear explanation. Mr. Kravchuk never consulted or informed his main rival, Ivan Pysoshch, chairman of the parliament and described as "by far the most powerful politician" in the country.

Some of the parallels with Russia are disturbing. The elections are not likely to resolve anything but are expected to produce an even more difficult, indecisive legislature. As of now, nobody sees an alternative to Mr. Kravchuk, but, like Mr. Yeltsin, he is waiting on reforms which have barely begun, while the country sinks in hyperinflation.

"We don't have a Zhirinovskiy here," an editor told me. "Ukrainians are conservative, tolerant, patient," he claimed. But neither do they have much in the way of constructive, reform-minded democrats. The democrats tend to be the most ardent, populist nationalists — and "nationalists," which is primarily a reference to the 12 million ethnic Russians in the total population of 53 million, is a big issue.

Mr. Kravchuk said his talks with Mr. Clinton here and in Moscow were almost entirely about economics. While he does not claim he got big promises, he has big expectations, and disappointment seems inevitable. The economy, which can deteriorate a lot more before there is a chance of turning it around, seriously aggravates all the other troubles, so the outlook is gloomy.

One major reason the Ukrainians are so reluctant to give up the nuclear missiles, they don't

control and can't think of using is that they feel it is the only reason the West has paid any attention to them. When the weapons are gone, they feel they will be left to wallow in their plight with little choice but to "crawl back to Moscow," in Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's words.

It is partly their own fault. There has not been much real change here. Mr. Kravchuk is a stolid, old-style apparatchik, cautious and crafty, although he has learned a good bit about dealing with Westerners. And it is partly the fault of the "Russia first" policy that Washington is perceived to have imposed without much understanding or reflection.

However welcome it was to the West, the Soviet breakup has created many more headaches than it even yet understood, and they cannot be ignored without serious risk to Europe. Bosnia has magnified that risk, because it signals Western unwillingness to help keep the peace and insist on a balance. It is wrong to put fear of strengthening Russia, lest it lead to restoration of an oppressive empire, ahead of efforts to support its democratic transformation. But it is also wrong to neglect Eastern Europe and Soviet successor states like Ukraine, to the point where they feel abandoned by the West they want to join, for fear of offending Russia.

It cannot be an either/or choice if there is to be a chance of a healthy Europe. President Clinton tried to address the perception during his trip, but it will take a much clearer U.S. policy supporting cooperative relations among Russia and its ex-dependents to avoid the twin traps. The nuclear missiles were just the first obstacle with Ukraine. Now the hard part begins.

© Flora Lewis

## Italy After the Big Bang: New Constellations, Please

By Lucia Annunziata

WASHINGTON — One extraordinary result of Italy's political turbulence has been the collapse of the country's strongest and most popular party, the Christian Democrats. Remnants of the party, which had been a linchpin of the Western alliance, have even renamed themselves, much as the Communists of Eastern Europe did after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

The parallel is apt. For a half-century, the Christian Democratic Party stood at the core of one of the Cold War's most successful political systems, one engineered by Washington and its allies to keep Italy's strong Communist Party at bay. Over time, the Christian Democrats rivaled Communist regimes to the east in terms of their monumental corruption and the longevity of their ruling class.

In the wreckage of the system, some Italians now refer to seven-time Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti as their Erich Honecker. Once an all-powerful political figure, Mr. Andreotti is now under investigation for ties to the Mafia. The Christian Democrats anchored Italy to a political middle ground with a mix of Italian tradi-

tions — capitalism and Catholicism, anti-communism and liberalism, patronage and modernism. As the party broke apart, it sent shards flying to the extreme edges of the country's political universe. A landscape of polarization was left behind.

The Communist Party, weakened in the '80s and declared dead after the fall of the Berlin Wall, changed its name to the Democratic Party of the Left and has emerged as Italy's strongest national force. The fascist party, long marginalized and small, is making a vigorous comeback, particularly in Rome and Naples. The Northern League, a strong regionalist party, has developed almost out of nowhere, advocating a tax revolt against the central government and a federal system to separate the prosperous north from the poorer south.

The United States helped build the First Republic after World War II with political and financial support. In 1948, Washington intervened with covert financial support for the Christian Democrats. This effectively excluded from power the Communists, who had emerged strong from the war.

and the former Communists — all parties on the outside of the First Republic — collected the votes of protest against the old regime.

This polarization is a step toward a permanent realignment of Italian politics. From an institutional point of view, Italy is abandoning the multiparty system and moving from a proportional voting system to one in which two or maybe three parties will gain seats. Consensus government, formed by back-room deals among party leaders, will be replaced by winner-take-all government created at the polls.

This change looks good on paper, but it will require a new mind-set for Italians. The main question that torments the public is not about corruption but about the center. The center, with its tradition of patronage, not only has governed for a half-century but is deeply a part of the main traditions of the country. Can Italy survive without a central force, or should another one emerge? Can the present extremes, on the right or the left, somehow become centrist? Or can the former, fragmented parties, even the Christian Democrats, regroup?

The next round of elections will give us at least some of the answers. The big bang has taken place, but the new constellations are not yet formed. The transition may be dangerous. Because of the uncertainties, public cynicism and the ever-present threat of political and Mafia violence, Italy's experiment in West Europe's first full-blown transition from Cold War politics.

It is a revolution, but one carried out in the full light of democracy, and one that cannot be left to sink into chaos and instability.

The writer is Washington correspondent for the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera. She contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: For Ladies Only

LONDON — Woman came into a further square foot of her rights yesterday [Jan. 20] when another club devoted exclusively to feminine membership was opened. That is the Tea and Shopping Club, 177 Regent Street, inaugurated with the object of providing for the comfort and convenience of ladies. Gentlemen may be admitted as guests, but will not be allowed to penetrate further than the first floor. It will be Adames Eden above stairs. Some of the rules are a little amusing. No. 17 is aimed at a weakness of which the fair sex is not so characteristically guilty. "That no member shall give money or a gratuity to any servant of the club."

### 1919: A Jewish Exodus?

NEW YORK — A huge emigration of Jews from America may be expected in the near future. This is the view expressed by Mr. B. Rostenbluth, speaking before the First Jewish Ex-

bor Congress. Many persons now living in New York will be anxious to return to their native lands, so as to help their relatives re-establish their homes, he says. The re-habilitation of Palestine was discussed. It is the general belief the Jewish Republic will be modeled after the United States, thus safeguarding the religious rights of all the inhabitants.

### 1944: Novgorod Freed

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Red Army, in its new northern offensive, captured yesterday [Jan. 20] the ancient city and enemy stronghold of Novgorod, raised to 44,000 the toll of the enemy in dead and captured and crushed forward steadily to engulf many scores of German units which now are being destroyed. Moscow announced last night in a communique. Two powerful forces were engaged in a huge antitank operation which may trap 250,000 Germans southeast of Leningrad, dispatches said.



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OPINION

# With Inman's Sudden Flinch, the Pentagon Dodges a Bullet

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why did Bob by Ray Inman, sailing toward easy Senate confirmation as secretary of defense, suddenly flinch and withdraw his name? We do not yet know, but I suspect it was not for the reason given in the therapy session that was his departing news conference. Is one good pop by a columnist, along with anticipated light flak about many-tax problems, enough to drive a smooth Washington operator out of a cabinet post? (If he had been confirmed and North Korea said "Boo!" would the Pentagon have sued for terms?) Thanks, but no pundit is that powerful. One possibility: He did not want to address questions being drawn up by the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee about defense-related business dealings, exploiting his intelligence service.

Another: He was rattled by the probing by more than one of us into his longtime "source" on the staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee, helping to manipulate unsuspecting senators during Mr. Inman's last six intelligence years.

Conducting the public self-destruction of his reputation, the embittered admiral invoked the example of Vincent Foster — another country boy, in

Mr. Inman's self-pitying construct, driven to self-destruction not by a guilty conscience but by the mean-spirited denizens of the Washington press corps.

He cited "reports" — known only to himself — of scandalous collusion. In the supposed conspiracy, Senator Bob Dole would zap Mr. Inman if I would pursue the Whitewater affair.

If Mr. Inman really believed the cockamamie notion that I needed some political incentive beyond my normal journalistic lust to follow up last July's columns about Vince Foster, that would indeed be evidence of paranoia.

But I think Mr. Inman is not crazy; that was the old disinformation specialist in full manipulative mode, screening his final evasion with a sneaky concession.

That need for a smokescreen is also his reason for tossing the smear of plagiarism at his main tormentor. Calling a writer a plagiarist is like calling a spook a mole; the charge, once made, lingers. In this case, however, I can prove a negative.

Deep in Mr. Inman's dossier about me is reference to a lawsuit 35 years ago, when I was a press agent. One

magazine writer charged another with using some of his material about a client; the firm I worked for was the conduit between the disputants. To suggest that I was ever accused of plagiarism is a lie; at no time in a long career has anyone said I used anyone else's prose under my byline.

Thus on the offensive during his day in the spotlight, Mr. Inman almost succeeded in directing attention away from his true reasons for quitting. Then he ran into some hard questioning by Ted Koppel on ABC's "Nightline" and his cover proceeded to crumble before the nation's eyes.

Asked the source of what he called "reports" of a sinister conspiracy to do him in, he was unable to answer coherently; it was plain that the plot existed only in his mind.

When Mr. Koppel pointed out the hypocrisy of complaining about "McCarthyism" while dredging up a 1950s lawsuit and twisting it falsely into a damaging charge, Mr. Inman caved in completely. Retreating in the face of the facts, he retracted his smear and apologized.

I accept the apology, admiral. My friend and former target, Bert Lance, called on Wednesday with his own

conspiracy theory: that you and I cooked up this contretemps to drum up lucrative lecture dates.

Because you are no longer a danger to the nation as the prospective secretary of defense, I can turn over the pursuit of the reasons for your withdrawal to your personal demons. Even your severest critic hopes you will get help.

The Pentagon has dodged a bullet; Bill Clinton is fortunate that his worst nominee came apart in public before he could damage more than the president's judgment about people. The next nominee should be an exemplar of stability, a civilian experienced

in national security, and above all a person of character.

Perhaps I am mistaken about Mr. Inman's realistic fears of exposure. Perhaps all it took was a single, factual blast to tip him over into falling the president who honored him. If so, the defense establishment was spared the agony of being led by a deeply conflicted man with no grasp of the American system of checks and balances.

Let us remember Bobby Ray Inman for his intermittent good works and his truly spoken political epitaph: "... the country is better off with me in the private sector."

The New York Times.

# Just Keep Your Shoes On And a Flashlight Handy

By Carolyn See

TOPANGA CANYON, California — Usually in an earthquake, I'm down three flights of stairs and out of the house in world record time.

This quake, it didn't seem worth the bother. When it's this powerful, you just lie in bed and look at death (except for the poor man ejected out of his hotel bed and sixth-story window; he got to look at death on the way down).

After it stopped, I leaned over to pick up the transistor radio. Yes, we keep one next to the bed just in case.

And, downstairs, we store an earthquake kit and extra drinking water and snacks and white wine.

But the radio was buried under a foot of books and a broken lamp and a smashed telephone.

When I found it and turned it on, I heard familiar voices whispering: "Hello? Hello? Hello? Bob? Bob? Hello? Hello?" I sat on the bed and listened as my husband said, "My arms are wet."

The cup of milk from his side table was all over him.

A man on the radio said, very weakly: "Should we broadcast? Can we broadcast?" In a brave imitation of his public voice, he gave the station's call letters.

It was blacker than the inside of a cow. I made my way to the closet to get shoes, realized that everything had fallen on top of them, and finally found a mismatched pair.

Shoes are the important thing during a quake because of broken glass. You are supposed to leave a pair by the bed, but even so they would have jumped across the room. No one tells you that.

We had barely spoken, but my husband said dimly, "Do you want to go down?"

We felt our way downstairs and found the doors to the house blocked by overturned furniture. A neighbor rescued us, the sight of his flashlight beam as welcome as the sound of your father's voice when you're in trouble.

We made our way to the garage to get the earthquake kit with its three flashlights; none worked. The neighbor gave us his and we went into the kitchen. The refrigerator's contents were everywhere, but we found a bottle of club soda — our throats were dry with terror.

My younger daughter phoned. She runs a homeless shelter in Santa Monica. "We've got an emergency plan we're supposed to go into, but I can't reach the shelter," she explained.

"Does Chris have his shoes on?" I asked, as I heard her husband, a recent transplant from Chicago, grunt in pain.

"Chris, put on shoes," she said. Neither of us had water or power. The men on the radio couldn't seem to get anyone on the phone.

"Well, what next?" my daughter asked. What next, after the riots and

brush fires and last winter's flood? A plague of locusts?

We sat on a couch in the living room and waited for sunrise as aftershocks rolled through.

I called my older daughter and learned that she had gone to get her son out of bed and been thrown across the room. She found her perfect flashlight, but was trembling with fear and dropped and broke it. The phones were erratic, but I got a call from a former student in the East.

"I just wanted to see if you were all right," he explained.

I am not sure we're all right. An earthquake is not like a riot — you cannot take sides or get indignant.

I don't like last year's flood, when we watched, horrified but enthralled, as seven houses on my daughter's street slid down a cliff and onto the Pacific Coast Highway.

It has none of the exuberance of a brush fire, where your breath rattles in your chest as you watch the sky turn red and you sprint for your life.

When the sun came up and we found that the house was "safe" but that half of our breakable possessions were broken, that admiral came on the radio to say he would not be secretary of defense.

The boys on the transistor cut him right off. "He says he doesn't want to do it, so he doesn't have to do it!" they muttered with disgust. All those admirals and other strong men, in an earthquake they are ludicrous.

A lot of people here are saying that the quake was ennobling. I think it is the surest of disasters. Nature shakes you cruelly, meanly; it makes it clear that you count for nothing.

And then it makes you clean up your room.

The writer author of the forthcoming "Dreaming: 50 Years of Drugs and Drink in One American Family." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Fainthearted Cooks Should Keep Out of the Kitchen

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Let me see if I have this right. Bill Safire, Tony Lewis and I were part of a cabal who set out to ruin Bobby Ray Inman's daughter's wedding.

No, no, no. That isn't it.

We're part and parcel of the "New McCarthyism." A bunch of columnist hitmen, or hipsters. Character assassins run amok.

There we go. Now I've got it.

Bobby Ray Inman's withdrawal of his name from nomination as secretary of defense may well go down as one of the stranger bours in recent political history. It was matched only by his appearance in the Rose Garden last month when he told the world that he had voted for George Bush and had to reach a "comfort level" with Bill Clinton.

This time, the former admiral said his comfort had been destroyed by columnists' attacks, most notably by Bill Safire of The New York Times, but also by The Times's Tony Lewis and me — quite the political trio. Perhaps Mr. Inman was auditioning for the starring role in "The Prince and the Pea."

Mr. Inman said he was fed up with "rush-to-judgment distortions of my record, my character and my reputation." And he called Mr. Safire a plagiarist who made a deal with Bob Dole, and the rest of us McCarthyites.

In truth, Mr. Inman was lovingly stroked by the media and all of official Washington. He was seen as the savior. Few of us disagreed. If three columns can raise the heat to the boiling point on his delicate thermostat, he better stay out of the party, let alone the kitchen.

The irony is that I have written and worried about the same issues that the departing nominee talked about. There is a rush to judgment in the media. While there have always been harsh attacks on public officials, Vincent Foster's last words about Washington still carry a ring of truth: "Here ruining people is considered sport."

Over the past years, we have seen decent people become the hit-and-run vic-

tims of the mass media truck. Their lives have been reduced to one bad moment, a single mistake or misjudgment.

In an era of Fax Attacks and Instant Analysis, it happens too fast to get the license plate number. Caricature can be a kind of character assassination. There are a lot of walking wounded.

It is true that sometimes the media are too concerned with personal lives and not enough with the public trust. And it is true that many people who consider public service reconsider what it would mean in terms of public scrutiny.

I have taken some of my colleagues to task for this, especially for the level of "public discourse" that ends up in a food-fight at the television round table.

But Mr. Inman wasn't among those who got the big pie in his face.

In his rambling remarks over the past few days, he was angry at reporters who called to ask if he was gay. He said that he didn't want his membership in the all-male Bohemian Club to become a litmus test. But the only place you read those "attacks" was in the transcript of his own remarks.

"My problem is with the columnist who is afforded the pages of the newspaper and the syndication and the talk shows to carry on attacks with no one responding," he said. Those of us who make our living telling people what we think hear a good deal from those who say what they think of what we think.

Unlike Mr. Inman, we stay in the kitchen.

As a columnist you are expected to be opinionated. That doesn't exempt you from being fair. Most of us who are in the business for the long run know that. But fairness is also a matter of, uh, opinion.

So yes, there is a point to be made about hit-and-run journalism. But Bobby Ray Inman wasn't a victim. He was criticized for his record. Concerns were raised about his qualifications for the job of making war and making peace dividends. In the end, he was the one who proved that he wasn't up to the job.

The Boston Globe.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Shame on France

Regarding the editorial "Surrendering to Terrorism" (Jan. 13):

With striking ignominy, France has released two agents of the Iranian Islamic regime, wanted in Switzerland for the murder of an opposition figure, to the government in Tehran. Once again secular and democratic France, founded on the rights of man, has yielded to the blackmail of international terrorism.

The prime minister's spokesman, in an attempt to justify this violation of international law, hides behind the flat and cynical explanation of "national interest." What "national interest" requires that the French Republic stray so far from its democratic principles?

As an oppositionist exiled in France, and as a man who values liberty, I can only react with anger. Shame on France!

ALI KESHIGAR PARKHONDEL, Paris.

We in Europe are perfectly capable of entertaining ourselves. In fact, we do not feel the need to be constantly entertained the way Americans do, thank God. They can't stand the sound of silence, it seems. Poor things!

C. E. JOHN, Frankfurt.

### NATO Came First

Regarding "NATO Wastes An Opportunity" (Opinion, Jan. 13):

In discussing the NATO decision not to include former Soviet-bloc nations, Richard Perle says, "The crucial issue is whether an alliance created to counter the threat of a Warsaw Pact invasion of Western Europe can survive... now that the Warsaw Pact is gone."

In fact, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization predates the Warsaw Pact. NATO was created in 1949; the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

BRAD WRIGHT, St.-Nom-La-Bretèche, France.

### Sance for the Gander

Regarding "On Second Thought, Bacc, Just Call Me Mr. Buckley" (Meanwhile, Dec. 30):

Quite understandably, William F. Buckley Jr. bemoans the disrespectful informality and aggressive intrusiveness of young people who call everyone by their first names. But then he blithely refers to a female receptionist as "a freckled girl."

Come on now, Bill (oops! Mr. Buckley) — surely the young woman, freckled or not, was out of rompers. Surely, even as an old-fashioned Southern gentleman, you know that this kind of cute condescension went out of date 20 years ago.

JOAN Z. SHORE, Cap d'Antibes, France.

### That's Entertainment?

Regarding "France Can't Kick Protectionist Habit" (Business/Finance Jan. 11) by Reginald Dale:

Contrary to Mr. Dale's opinion, a large number of Europeans have cheered France's victory over U.S. cultural imperialism (to resort to an over-used idiom). Most people I know are sick and tired of the trash, filth and violence, not to mention stupidity, of a lot of the stuff that comes out of the United States.

JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOPER, Paris.

### The Banality of Death

Your front-page photo Jan. 12 of the elderly woman lying dead by a Sarajevo school points out the true horror — and the banality — of the Bosnian conflict. From the looks of it, killing in Sarajevo no longer elicits even reactions of basic human dignity.

JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOPER, Paris.

## The Other Quake

EVEN IN disaster, the fault lines that divide Los Angeles are there for all to see. The recent earthquake thrust Anglo suburbia into an unaccustomed dramatic role: When the shaking stopped, neighbors spilled into the streets, offering each other gallons of water, flashlights, words of reassurance. Normally, the brick walls between their homes are so high that neighbors rarely speak.

A world away in the Latino barrios, such solidarity is the survival mechanism of daily life. Trained for disaster by war and poverty in their native countries, residents see tragedy as inevitable.

The old L.A., the suburbanites, have something to learn from this new L.A.

—Ruben Martinez of the Pacific News Service, in The New York Times.

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# THE HERALD TRIBUNE

## Cutting Corners on Airline Tickets

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**P**LANNING a business trip these days can be more complicated than doing business when you get there. With first class costing twice as much as an economy seat, you can easily pay a lot more for a lot less. Faced with a blizzard of discount fares, upgrades, promotional offers and the maze of frequent-flyer awards, it's sometimes hard to profit from a buyer's market. Here's a checklist to help you stay ahead of the game.

• Before picking up the phone ask yourself some questions. Are you concerned primarily with price or the fastest routing? How much flexibility do you need? How much would you sacrifice for a better price? Are you prepared to change planes twice to earn frequent-flyer miles?

• Check airline deals and promotions. Two-for-one offers represent a 50-percent discount on both tickets. But companion fares only give 25 percent. You may be better off with a free upgrade. Look out for double or triple bonus-point promotions in your frequent-flyer programs. Watch for extensions of cut-off dates.

• It sometimes pays to pay full fare: The best bargain if you are able to use the flexibility, not only by being able to switch flights and carriers and make unlimited stopovers, but by exploiting IATA "fare construction" rules allowing you to fly up to 25 percent more miles between two points either free or for a small surcharge. Thus you can sometimes save as much as 30 percent by combining separate round-trips on the same ticket valid for a year. A full-fare ticket is usually a prerequisite for two-for-one promotions, upgrades and higher mileage credits. Virgin starts flying London-Hong Kong Feb. 21 with a Mid-Class (full economy) round-trip

fare of £1,200, or about \$1,800. (Cathay and British Airways currently charge £1,506 in business class.)

• Cross-border hubbing: Most airlines do deals in a neighboring market, which means it often pays to choose a foreign airline via its main hub. A trans-Atlantic bargain this winter (until March 15) is Icelandair's \$360 round-trip Baltimore/New York to Luxembourg — via Reykjavik (with a stopover).

### The Frequent Traveler

option); or round-trip business class from London at £756 instead of the normal £2,100 charged by most nonstop carriers. German business travelers can buy a round-trip Frankfurt-New York (via Concorde) to and from Paris with Air France for 7,432 Deutsche marks, or about \$4,350 (instead of 9,170 DM) valid to March 31. There is a similar deal from London via Paris.

• You can often cut the cost of full-fare travel in all classes on long-haul routes by up to 60 percent by buying your ticket through a flight consolidator — travel agents who discount airline seats at less than the published fare. A consolidator ticket is valid for a year and fully flexible, except that you can't change to another carrier. Wagons-Lits Travel in Paris quotes 15,200 francs (about \$2,500) for a round-trip business-class ticket Paris-New York on American Airlines/Air France against a published fare of 17,800 francs, while Paris-Hong Kong on Swissair via Zurich or Geneva is 18,000 francs against 20,450 francs. A drawback with consolidators is that they don't usually earn frequent-flyer bonus points, and can't be used for upgrades.

• All the major U.S. and Canadian carriers market air passes for travel on their domestic networks. They can save you up to 70 percent on the coach (economy) fare. A good way to combine economy with a degree of

flexibility is to use a pass in combination with an "open-jaw" APEX/PEX ticket (fly to one gateway and back from another, say Paris-New York and Los Angeles-Paris).

• If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, a round-the-world fare can save you up to 40 percent on first, business class and full economy. Except for the first leg — which you must book 14 days ahead — you can change flights as often as you like. You can change your routing for a nominal charge. You must make at least three stopovers and stay away at least 14 days, but tickets are valid for one year. There are dozens of prices, routes and airline combinations. A British Airways-United RTW business-class ticket routed London-New York-Chicago-Los Angeles-Tokyo-Hong Kong-Singapore-London costs £2,471 compared with a London-Tokyo round-trip fare of £3,241.

### DO'S AND DON'TS

**Decide priorities**  
Do decide your priorities and how much flexibility you need before calling the travel agent or reservations desk. Be clear about what you're offered and ask for alternatives.

**Comparison shopping**  
Do compare advertised discount fares and special promotions, consolidator fares.

**Splitting tickets**  
Do check fares at each end of a route. It can make sense to buy an initial one-way ticket to a country with a weaker currency and a series of round-trips at the other end.

## AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AIR FRANCE	Paris to United States, Canada and Mexico	Members of frequent-flyer program earn double points. Until March 30.
AIR UK/KLM	Worldwide	Members of KLM Flying Dutchman frequent-flyer program earn double bonus points on any KLM or Air UK flight. Until March 31.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Europe to Japan	ANA Card Europe members flying first or business class earn 7,500 bonus miles per round-trip; two round-trips in business class earn 40,000 miles, which qualifies for a free round-trip economy ticket or an upgrade to business class. New ANA Card Europe members claim 2,500 bonus miles. Until March 31.
BRITISH AIRWAYS	Europe	Double miles for members of Executive Club frequent-flyer program for Paris to Copenhagen, Stockholm and Munich. Until March 31.
CATHAY PACIFIC	Asia	Members of Passages frequent-flyer program need 20,000 kilometer credits less than usual to obtain redemption tickets between Hong Kong and 11 destinations, including Tokyo and Johannesburg. Most offers until Feb. 28.
CHOICE HOTELS	Germany	Two nights for the price of one in a single/double at new Choice resort property, Quality Hotel Fairway, Baden-Baden. Until March 31.
DELTA	Britain to United States	Pay full economy and get confirmed upgrade to business class. Until June 30.
FORTE HOTELS	Worldwide	Forte 30 Winter Promotion offers 30-percent discounts on rooms, meals and beverages at 225 hotels, allowing you to save up to \$150 a night. Discount also applies to Avis car rentals in Europe, Africa, Middle East, and London theater tickets. Until March 31.
HYATT REGENCY	Singapore	A two-night weekend package for two people with two tickets to "Les Misérables," limo service to theater, plus Continental breakfast, for 888 Singapore dollars (\$555). From Feb. 5 to April 9.
INTER-CONTINENTAL	Vienna	Two-night weekend package (buffet breakfasts, dinners, limo transfers, museum visit) for 2,400 schillings per person. Until Jan. 30.
JAPAN AIRLINES	Europe to Asia	Members of JAL Mileage Bank Europe earn triple mileage credits flying any class with JAL between Feb. 1 and April 30. New members during this period receive 3,000-mile credit.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

**AUSTRIA**  
Vienna  
Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily. Continuing/To Feb. 20: "Barock in Neapel."

**BRITAIN**  
London  
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 439-7438, open daily. To April 22: "The Unknown Modigliani." More than 400 drawings by Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani from 1906 to 1924, until now the most obscure period in his life. The drawings were purchased and collected by Paul Alexandre who became the painter's closest friend and only patron upon his arrival in Paris in 1906.

**DENMARK**  
Copenhagen  
Det Kongelige Teater, tel: 33-14-10. 02. Puccini's "Tosca." Conducted by Tadeusz Wojciechowski with Cecilia Cedelin and Daniel Barenboim. Jan. 29, Feb. 2, 10, 12 and 16.

**FRANCE**  
Paris  
Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-50-50, closed Mondays. To April 18: "Egyptomania: L'Égypte dans l'Art Occidental 1750-1930." Egypt as a source of inspiration. Features 250 pieces, including paintings, furniture, sculptures and architectural projects showing the fascination of Ancient Egypt for Western artists. The exhibition will travel to Ottawa and Vienna. Opéra Comique, tel: 42-56-12-20. Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Directed by Robert Carsen, conducted by Gustav Neuenhofer, with James Bowman, Ellen Watkin, Erni Wolke. Feb. 7, 9, 11, 15 and 17.

**GERMANY**  
Cologne  
Oper der Stadt Köln, tel: (221) 221-8221. Beethoven's "Fidelio." Directed by Hans Neugebauer, conducted by Lutz Zischewski, with Ben Heppner, Lisbeth Belslev and Hartmut Welker. Feb. 18.

**IRELAND**  
Dublin  
The Gallery of Photography, tel: 671-4654, closed Sundays. To Jan. 31: "In India, by Henri Cartier-Bresson." Photographs taken in 1948 when the photographer was able to cover the last, death and funeral of Mahatma Gandhi.

**ITALY**  
Venice  
Palazzo Ducale, tel: (41) 522-48-51, open daily. To April 30: "Arts Islamica in Italia." A selection of objects borrowed from major Italian collections which outline the development of Islamic art throughout the centuries. It includes bronzes, silver and gold objects, crystals, and carpets.

**JAPAN**  
Tokyo  
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. To April 3: "Great French Paintings from the Barnes Collection." Pictures selected from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes in Philadelphia, who acquired an exceptional selection of 19th- and 20th-century paintings. Features works by Géricault, Delacroix, Courbet, Manet, Degas, and Modigliani, among others.

**SINGAPORE**  
National Museum Art Gallery, tel: 3323656, closed Mondays. To Feb. 20: "From Ritual to Romance - Paintings Inspired by Bali." This exhibition, jointly organized by the Singapore Art Museum and the Asia Museum in Ulu, Bali, brings together more than 70 paintings of Bali seen through the eyes of both Indonesian and foreign artists.

**SWITZERLAND**  
Geneva  
Grand Théâtre, tel: (22) 311-23-11. Beethoven's "Fidelio." Directed by Johannes Schaal, conducted by Friedemann Layer, with Dean Peterson, Falk Struckmann, Thomas Moser and Catherine Malfitano. Jan. 31, Feb. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18.

**UNITED STATES**  
New York  
Guggenheim Museum SoHo, tel: (212) 423-9940, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 28: "Watercolors by Kandinsky." Focuses on the artist's oeuvre as it developed from 1911 in Munich, through his years in Russia, to the Bauhaus and finally in Paris in the early 1940s.

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## DISCLOSURE

By Michael Crichton, 405 pages.  
\$24. Alfred A. Knopf, \$24.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I**F you think Japan got a bashing in Michael Crichton's "Disclosure," just wait till you see what happens to the cause of equal opportunity in his clever new novel, "Disclosure," about a sexual-harassment suit.

The story opens with its protagonist, Tom Sanders, looking forward to the acquisition of the Seattle-based communications by a New York publishing conglomerate. This merger stands to bring Tom a promotion as well as lucrative stock options when the division he works for goes public.

But when Tom arrives late at the office, because he has helped feed the children, he learns that Meredith Johnson, a flame from 10 years earlier, has been given the promotion instead, by a boss who apparently wants to enhance the role of women in the company.

Swallowing his rancor, Tom accepts the invitation of his new boss to a day's-end briefing in her locked office with a bottle of wine. When Meredith tries to reignite their sexual past, Tom eventually protests. Furious at the rejection, Meredith vows to make him pay.

The next day, Tom learns from the company lawyer that while Meredith's complaint of sexual harassment will not be made public, Tom will have to accept transfer to a division of the company he secretly knows is about to be sold off. Rather than capitulate, he decides to hire a lawyer and sue.

Now, Meredith Johnson, as Crichton paints her, happens to be the embodiment of all those antiquated, chauvinistic stereotypes of the power-hungry woman. She is two-faced, underhanded, manipulative, mendacious and delighted to wield sex as a weapon. You quickly grow to loathe her.

Yet for a woman to admit this is to risk making common cause with the "Neanderthal" characters in the story who cry out "We told you so!"

Crichton tries to effectively failing to rid the boss and keep the peace. Meanwhile, Crichton seems to remain above such flinging around of raw meat. He is too busy lecturing on the true meaning of his subject, "Sexual harassment is about

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Gracie Mansion**, who found fame in New York's East Village art scene by changing her name to that of the official residence of the mayor of New York, is reading "Dreams Along the Congo" by Rory Nugent.

"It was smart, funny and adventurous. I learned not to cut my nails when the moon is full and to always put my left shoe on first. A great book and a total departure from my recent binges on Wharton and Rhys."

(John Brunton, IHT)

power," says the lawyer whom Tom hires, Louise Fernandez, "and so is the company's resistance to dealing with it. Power protects power. And since a woman gets up in the 1970s, structure, she'll be protected by the structure, the same as a man."

The author wants us to know that while only 5 percent of sexual harassment suits are brought by men against women, only 5 percent of corporate supervisors are women. As Fernandez concludes: "So the figures suggest that women executives' harasses men in the same proportion as men harass women. And as more women get corporate jobs, the percentage of claims by men is going up. Because the fact is, harassment is a power issue. And power is neither male nor female."

Finally, Crichton offers an afterword in which he solemnly intones:

"The advantage of a role-reversal story is that it may enable us to examine aspects concealed by traditional responses and conventional ethical choices. However, readers respond to this story, it is important to recognize that the behavior of the two antagonists mirrors each other, like a Rorschach inkblot. The value of a Rorschach test lies in what it tells us about ourselves."

Can you think a Rorschach test? Why, you almost feel ashamed for getting so worked up over "Disclosure" and for cheating on Tom, the poor innocent, and listening at Meredith, the vile scheming wretch!

Still, you do get involved, to the point where you worry more about the story than the issues. So along with rooting for Tom, you wonder about certain technical flaws in the book's elaborate narrative.

More than 75 percent were women. This information is drawn from a paper, "The Elderly Duplicate Bridge Players of Eastern Long Island," written by Adele Dusemberg of Greenvale, Long Island. Ms. Dusemberg is herself an enthusiast, and held the South cards on the diagrammed deal.

The final jump to four hearts was aggressive, but a more cautious game invitation would have led to the same result. The opening spade lead was won with the ace, and trumps were drawn. Now South had to guard against a bad spade split. She played a club to the ace and surrendered a club trick.

Since East had both king and queen of diamonds, there was no defense. East chose to win and lead the diamond king. South won with dummy's ace, ruffed a club and gave up a diamond. East had to

Why, for example, can the story switch away from Tom's point of view when it serves to heighten the tension, but not when it might satisfy the reader's curiosity? Why does so much depend on Tom's errant memory when a major attack in the book is leveled against therapists who rely too credulously on children's errant memories?

Actually, I know the answer to these questions. Crichton's only real concern is to keep his pot boiling. In fact, "Disclosure" reads as if a fourth of it were dedicated to answering some editor querying its potential implausibilities.

Still, the results keep your blood boiling, too. "Disclosure" is an elaborate provocation of rage in which a thousand fragments of revenge finally fall into place.

Meanwhile, Crichton also irrelevantly entertains us with a complex vision of the digital future, complete with cellular phones the size of credit cards, CD-ROM players that can store 600 books and database environments you can virtually walk around in with the guidance of a helpful angel who cracks wise.

That this vision is so much fun and so easy to follow seems pleasantly flattening. It partly makes up for the discomfort of enjoying in "Disclosure" what is deep down an old-fashioned battle of the sexes.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ A Q J 10  
♥ A Q 8 2  
♦ A 10  
♣ A 10 8

**EAST**  
♠ K 10 9  
♥ K 10 8  
♦ K Q 7 3  
♣ K 8 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K 7 5  
♥ K Q 7 5 3  
♦ 9 3  
♣ 7 3

East and West were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
1♣ East 2♥ South 3♥ West 4♥ East 5♥ South 6♥ West 7♥ East 8♥ South 9♥ West 10♥ East 11♥ South 12♥ West 13♥ East 14♥ South 15♥ West 16♥ East 17♥ South 18♥ West 19♥ East 20♥ South 21♥ West 22♥ East 23♥ South 24♥ West 25♥ East 26♥ South 27♥ West 28♥ East 29♥ South 30♥ West 31♥ East 32♥ South 33♥ West 34♥ East 35♥ South 36♥ West 37♥ East 38♥ South 39♥ West 40♥ East 41♥ South 42♥ West 43♥ East 44♥ South 45♥ West 46♥ East 47♥ South 48♥ West 49♥ East 50♥ South 51♥ West 52♥ East 53♥ South 54♥ West 55♥ East 56♥ South 57♥ West 58♥ East 59♥ South 60♥ West 61♥ East 62♥ South 63♥ West 64♥ East 65♥ South 66♥ West 67♥ East 68♥ South 69♥ West 70♥ East 71♥ South 72♥ West 73♥ East 74♥ South 75♥ West 76♥ East 77♥ South 78♥ West 79♥ East 80♥ South 81♥ West 82♥ East 83♥ South 84♥ West 85♥ East 86♥ South 87♥ West 88♥ East 89♥ South 90♥ West 91♥ East 92♥ South 93♥ West 94♥ East 95♥ South 96♥ West 97♥ East 98♥ South 99♥ West 100♥ East 101♥ South 102♥ West 103♥ East 104♥ South 105♥ West 106♥ East 107♥ South 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**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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 二、關於我國工業建設之方針  
 三、關於我國農業建設之方針  
 四、關於我國交通運輸建設之方針  
 五、關於我國教育科學文化建設之方針  
 六、關於我國社會福利事業之方針  
 七、關於我國對外經濟關係之方針  
 八、關於我國國防建設之方針  
 九、關於我國民族政策之方針  
 十、關於我國宗教政策之方針  
 十一、關於我國婦女政策之方針  
 十二、關於我國兒童政策之方針  
 十三、關於我國殘疾人政策之方針  
 十四、關於我國老年人政策之方針  
 十五、關於我國青年政策之方針  
 十六、關於我國婦女政策之方針  
 十七、關於我國兒童政策之方針  
 十八、關於我國殘疾人政策之方針  
 十九、關於我國老年人政策之方針  
 二十、關於我國青年政策之方針

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*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring.]*

一、	二、	三、	四、	五、	六、	七、	八、	九、	十、	十一、	十二、	十三、	十四、	十五、	十六、	十七、	十八、	十九、	二十、	二十一、	二十二、	二十三、	二十四、	二十五、	二十六、	二十七、	二十八、	二十九、	三十、	三十一、	三十二、	三十三、	三十四、	三十五、	三十六、	三十七、	三十八、	三十九、	四十、	四十一、	四十二、	四十三、	四十四、	四十五、	四十六、	四十七、	四十八、	四十九、	五十、	五十一、	五十二、	五十三、	五十四、	五十五、	五十六、	五十七、	五十八、	五十九、	六十、	六十一、	六十二、	六十三、	六十四、	六十五、	六十六、	六十七、	六十八、	六十九、	七十、	七十一、	七十二、	七十三、	七十四、	七十五、	七十六、	七十七、	七十八、	七十九、	八十、	八十一、	八十二、	八十三、	八十四、	八十五、	八十六、	八十七、	八十八、	八十九、	九十、	九十一、	九十二、	九十三、	九十四、	九十五、	九十六、	九十七、	九十八、	九十九、	一百、
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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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*[The page contains several columns of extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]*

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	140m	Low/Lowest	Chrg
12/1/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/2/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/3/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/4/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/5/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/6/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/7/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/8/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/9/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/10/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/11/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/12/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/13/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/14/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/15/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/16/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/17/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/18/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/19/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/20/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/21/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/22/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/23/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/24/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/25/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/26/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/27/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/28/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/29/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/30/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12/31/80	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1/1/81	100.00	90.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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## MARKET DIARY

## Bundesbank Gives The Dollar a Jolt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower Thursday in active trading, although it was above its low for the day of 1.7350 Deutsche marks, which was reached after the Bundesbank decided not to cut German interest rates.

The dollar closed at 1.7376 DM, down from 1.7455 DM at Wednesday's close.

## Foreign Exchange

day's close, and at 111.365 yen, compared with 111.405 yen. It also slipped to 1.4545 Swiss francs from 1.4605 francs and to 5.9125 French francs from 5.9430. The pound rose to \$1.4968 from \$1.4930.

Hugh Walsh, a dealer at ING Bank, said the German central bank's decision had caused dealers and funds that had been long on dollars to sell those positions quickly, with the U.S. currency falling sharply as stop-loss sell orders were triggered on the way down.

Mr. Walsh added that the Bundesbank's latest announcement that it was setting its securities repurchase rate at a fixed 6.0 percent "added fuel to the fire, causing even heavier dollar-selling."

"The market had expected the Bundesbank to announce a variable rate repo," he added. "When they said it was fixed, the dollar fell straight through 1.7400 against the mark."

## SEAGRAM: Defense Considered

Continued from Page 11, companies that are pledging their stock and cash.

The impetus for the rights offer, a fairly standard Wall Street ploy, came from Time Warner's own strategic partners and some of its institutional investors, the company said. Time Warner, itself the producer of a takeover war that has left it \$9 billion in debt, has an

## N.Y. Stocks

alliance with U.S. West Inc., a regional telephone company, to expand cable and phone networks, and with Toshiba Corp. and the trading company Itochu to expand its entertainment penetration of the Japanese market.

Time Warner officials said their partners told them they wanted to be sure plans went ahead with the parties with whom they had made their deals. The officials also feared that a bidding war could scotch further agreements.

Seagram said it believed that rights plans "are out in the best interests of public shareholders."

## Dow Hits Another Record

Stock prices were slightly higher

Support emerged around 1.7350 DM, he said, with strong buying interest showing up after a Federal Reserve Board economist said that fourth-quarter growth in the United States might have been as high as 6 percent annually.

U.S. banking sources, meanwhile, said the Bundesbank had told them it would delay the release of its M3 money-supply numbers until next week at the earliest and possibly until the first week in February, to try to minimize "end-of-year distortions."

They said the M3 number appeared to have risen sharply at the end of the year for technical reasons, which resulted in the Bundesbank's decision to re-examine the figures and delay their release.

The dollar traded sideways against the yen, with traders reluctant to take major positions before the weekend meeting between Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii in Japan, Mr. Walsh said.

But the yen advanced against some currencies as some dealers decided that Mr. Bentsen still might make some gesture toward seeking a stronger yen as a bargaining point. This would raise the cost of Japanese products around the world and tend to depress exports.

(A.F.X. Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Thursday as investors reacted to corporate earnings and digested contradictory U.S. economic data, wire services reported.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 7.59 points to 3,891.96 points, another record, but dealers noted that profit-taking from Wednesday's record levels had weakened prices early in the session.

Advancing issues took a slight lead over declines on the New York Stock Exchange and volume totaled about 310 million shares, nearly unchanged from Wednesday.

A government report on the home-building business furnished fresh evidence of economic vigor while news from the job market indicated employment growth was sluggish. The weekly job data reconfirmed widely held perceptions.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond, which fell 12 3/4 Wednesday to yield 6.296 percent, was ahead 13 3/4 to 25 3/4. The issue's yield, which moves in the opposite direction of its price, was 6.26 percent.

Altera Corp. plunged 5 1/2 to 30 after the semiconductor maker said its first-quarter earnings won't be as strong as earlier thought.

(A.P., Knight-Ridder)

Via Associated Press Jan. 20

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
S&P 500	1024.30	1027.00	1019.50	1021.29	+1.29
NASDAQ	1415.20	1417.50	1410.00	1415.91	+0.71

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industries	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
Transportation	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
Utilities	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
Finance	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
AMEX	3885.50	3921.00	3873.50	3891.96	+7.59
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Index	Open</
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## German Plan Aims to Boost Jobs and Growth

**Bloomberg Business News**  
BONN — Finance Minister Theo Waigel presented the government's package to boost growth and employment to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament on Thursday.

The measures, due to be implemented before this summer, are designed to make it easier to start businesses and to make employment terms more flexible.

### BOC to Slash 1,700 Jobs

**Reuters**  
LONDON — The industrial gas and health care concern BOC Group PLC said Thursday that it was cutting 1,700 jobs in a major restructuring aimed at slashing costs £60 million a year by 1997.

The group will take a charge of £85 million (\$126 million) in this year's accounts to pay for the restructuring and for laying off about 4 percent of its work force.

The chief executive, Paul Dyer, told shareholders, "In effect, this is spending money to save money." Chairman Patrick Rich, 62, said he would retire in April, no successor has been named. BOC shares tumbled in reaction but later rebounded, closing at 697 pence, up 31 pence.

Even though Germany's political calendar this year includes a general parliamentary election in the autumn, the proposals "don't contain any electoral sweeteners," Mr. Waigel said.

Mr. Waigel said there would be no additions to the 1994 budget, which forecasts a deficit of 69.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$39.6 billion), compared with a 67 billion DM deficit in 1993.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, speaking in support of the program, called it a "core part of 1994 economic policy."

Despite "clear signs the German economy has left the trough of recession," unemployment will continue to grow in 1994, Mr. Rexrodt said. "That's why the focus of our action program is on safeguarding and creating jobs."

The plan includes measures aimed at aiding small and medium-sized businesses, as well as labor and tax-law changes, some deregulation measures and efforts to stimulate housing construction.

In addition, Mr. Rexrodt said the government would offer low-interest loans to boost what he called innovations at medium-sized companies that could trigger projects worth several billion marks.

Other plans include altering the corporate tax system and contracting out more services traditionally provided by regional or local governments.

The Federation of German Industry welcomed the plan as a sign of "growing readiness to view Germany's economic problems realistically," but it said there was too little focus on reducing the state's activities.

## Bonn Sweeps Its Tracks Railway Is Groomed for Privatization

**Bloomberg Business News**  
FRANKFURT — Germany's state-owned railroad operates more than 30,000 trains a day to hundreds of destinations. But because it is hobbled by debt and anachronistic work rules, its service usually runs one direction: in the red.

That may be about to change. The German government is in the process of converting its money-losing rail network into a privately held company, changing the way it works to prepare for its eventual sale to the private sector.

Prospects for success are murky at best. Even Gerd Aberle, a member of the Transport Ministry's committee that drafted the reform, said he is "not that optimistic" it will work.

But the government, rail experts and the railway's management agree that there was no alternative to a radical reorganization.

Heinz Ditt, the railroad's chief executive, said recently that without reform, Germany faced "capitulation of the railway to road traffic" or a "shrinking railway which only runs on highly profitable routes."

With an accumulated debt of 70 billion Deutsche marks (\$40 billion), the state-owned network — called Deutsche Bundesbahn in Western Germany and Deutsche Reichsbahn in Eastern Germany — was a large burden on the budget. Even worse, it was failing to stop the hemorrhage of traffic onto Germany's clogged highways.

The railroad's share of passenger transport fell to 6 percent by the early 1990s, down from 9 percent in 1970. For freight transport, the share fell to 21 percent from 33 percent.

The solution chosen in Germany, as in Britain, has been to pry the railroad out from under the tutelage of the transport and finance ministries and convert it into a quasi-public corporation. The government still owns all of the shares in the resulting entity.

He added that he was convinced that the plan was right in theory, but said that putting it into practice involved many uncertainties.

"I'm not that optimistic things will improve fundamentally," he said. Deutsche Bahn will become more flexible, "but it will still be a large company with all the inflexibility that large companies have."

He said there were inherent disadvantages that still hampered the railroad's ability to compete with highways, regardless of reform.

Railroads, for example, must pay the full cost of building and maintaining tracks, while car and truck drivers pay fees that experts say cover only part of the costs of highways.

Some of these problems will be addressed by reforms that took effect earlier this month. Deutsche Bahn AG will not be required to operate on unprofitable routes and the state will have to subsidize some services that do not generate enough revenue to cover costs.

The railway will also be free to slash its payroll, one of the main causes of its persistent losses, by shedding almost a third of its work force of 360,000 by 2000. This is normally difficult to do because about 120,000 of its employees are civil servants, who are usually nearly impossible to fire.

But on Jan. 1, the civil servants were transferred to a state body that hires them out to the railway. Starting in 1997, Deutsche Bahn will only keep those civil servants it needs.

### The railroad's share of passenger traffic has fallen to 6 percent.

By, called Deutsche Bahn AG, but the goal is to make all the improvements necessary to make the railroad attractive to private investors, then sell it off.

To do this, managers will try to lure traffic back onto the rails by improving service, then cut costs and make the system profitable by freeing it from the shackles of a bureaucracy which had made it often unresponsive to market needs.

But analysts say that a sale to investors is still a long way off. "The deficit problem will remain for some time, so that the railway will appear uninteresting to private investors in the foreseeable future," said Rainer Münch, a transport analyst at Deutsche Bank Research.

Mr. Aberle, the professor who helped the government draft the reform plan, said the future attractiveness to investors "can't be estimated at all at the moment because we don't know how earnings will develop."

## Nestlé Sales And Profit On Upswing

**Reuters**  
VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA, the world's biggest food company, said Thursday that its sales and profit had risen last year and predicted improvement in '94.

Officials said sales had risen 5.4 percent last year, to 57.5 billion Swiss francs (\$39.4 billion). As for the net profit for 1993, the company said in a statement, "Nestlé is counting on an increase compared with 1992." Net profit in 1992 was 2.6 billion francs.

Profit and dividend will be published March 24.

The company was optimistic for 1994, saying that barring deepening recession in Europe or unfavorable currency developments, it expected "an increase in sales and net profit for the current year."

The upbeat statement boosted its registered shares on the Zurich stock exchange, where they had been down sharply early in the day. They ended at 1,322 francs, down 10 francs on the day.

Nestlé said three percentage points of last year's 5.4 percent sales increase had come from consolidation of acquisitions. But there was also an increase in sales volume, particularly in Asia, Latin America and North America.

Nestlé said favorable developments in business outside Europe enabled it to more than offset a slowdown in Europe, where recession pushed sales down and some currencies weakened markedly.

Overall volume growth, excluding acquisitions or divestments, stood at 1.7 percent last year.

Within the larger product groups, strong volume growth was recorded in drinks, milk products and the pharmaceutical area.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2400
2200	3200	2200
2000	2900	2000
1800	2600	1800
1600	2300	1600
1400	2000	1400
1200	1700	1200
1000	1400	1000
800	1100	800
600	800	600
400	500	400
200	200	200
0	0	0
1992	1993	1993
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close
Amsterdam AEX	7,691.26	7,693.43
Brussels Stock Index	2,116.20	2,134.38
Frankfurt DAX	815.46	819.01
Frankfurt FAZ	1,656.58	1,657.84
Helsinki HEX	2,659.30	2,654.30
London Financial Times 30	3,470.00	3,475.10
London FTSE 100	3,410.4	3,423.39
Madrid General Index	990.00	989.00
Milan MIB	2,257.81	2,274.67
Paris CAC 40	1,783.15	1,810.30
Stockholm Affarsvaerlden	503.14	504.11
Vienna Stock Index	1,052.96	1,051.72
Zurich SBS		

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
Intra-day closing prices

### Very briefly:

- The European Commission warned that it might block a capital injection of 2.5 billion French francs (\$422 million) into Groupe Bull, the French state-owned computer company, if it did not quickly submit a restructuring plan to justify new injections of state aid.
- Alcatel Alsthom SA set up two communications joint ventures, in Beijing and Chengdu, with the Chinese Telecommunications Ministry. Alcatel China and the ministry would have equal shares in the companies, which were set up to work on transmission equipment.
- Skoda Automobilova AS, the Czech carmaker that is 31 percent owned by Volkswagen AG, said it turned out 10 percent more cars in 1993 but declined to reveal profit figures for the year.
- Anglo-American Corp., South Africa's mining conglomerate, said that its profit from gold and uranium rose 2 percent, to 275.1 million rand (\$80.68 million), in the fourth quarter of 1993. But Chairman Clem Sunter warned that the market would be "very tricky" in 1994 because it was being driven by fund managers rather than physical demand.
- Banco Bilbao Vizcaya SA said its pretax profit rose 4.5 percent, to 116 billion pesetas (\$815 million), in 1993, while net profit rose 2.3 percent, to 71.08 billion pesetas.

(Bloomberg, AFP, APX)

## Elf Chief Sounds Warning Note on Costs

**Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches**  
PARIS — Elf Aquitaine will cut exploration and production costs if the oil price slump continues, its chairman, Philippe Jaffré, said Thursday as the state-owned company began selling shares to the public.

Efforts to contain costs will not necessarily lead to further depreciation in the value of Elf's assets, he said, without providing details.

Mr. Jaffré said it was too early to predict the direction of oil prices, and he suggested that there could be a backdash. "The deeper the price plunges," he added, "the more violent the upswing will be."

The Elf chairman made his comments during

and after a news conference devoted to the company's 1993 preliminary results, which were published earlier this week. The conference coincided with the start of the public offering of a 24 percent stake in the company.

Last year, Elf Aquitaine took a one-time charge of 2 billion French francs (\$339 million), including 1.5 billion francs worth of oil and gas assets, primarily in the North Sea, to cover depreciation of assets.

The charge contributed to an 82 percent slump in the 1993 net profit, to 1.1 billion francs, from 6.2 billion a year earlier.

The remainder of the state's stake, which was 51 percent, will be split between core share-

holders and staff, and the state will keep a stake of about 13 percent. Outside investors already own 49 percent of Elf, which has the largest capitalization on the French bourse.

France's Socialists expressed anger at the Elf sell-off, calling it "a crime against the nation." (Bloomberg, AP)

■ **Drop in Profits at Saint-Gobain**  
The French construction materials maker Saint-Gobain SA said Thursday that its consolidated net profit had fallen 45 percent in 1993, to 1.3 billion francs, from 2.38 billion francs the previous year, Bloomberg reported.

Excluding capital gains and losses, net profit was 680 million francs.

## DRINK: Guinness and LVMH Part

**Continued from Page 11**  
event LVMH wants to sell its drinks unit.

The deal calls for LVMH to reduce its 24 percent stake in Guinness to 20 percent by mid-1995. LVMH said the 11 billion francs raised by the transactions would be applied to paying down its debt — and to currently 16 billion francs — and to acquisitions in the prestige goods sectors.

"This will provide a springboard for further development opportunities with United Distillers, our own core business in spirits," Tony Greener, the Guinness chairman, said.

## Sandoz Net Up 'Over 10%'

**Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches**  
BASEL — Sandoz AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals and chemicals company, said Thursday that its sales in 1993 rose 5 percent, and that its net income should rise "over 10 percent."

Sales totaled 15.1 billion Swiss francs (\$10.33 billion), in line with most market forecasts. The company attributed the gain to the "increasing dynamism" of its pharmaceutical sales as well as a strong performance by its core chemicals and environmental products.

Management said the rise in net income, from 1.5 billion francs in 1992, was expected to result from higher operating income and tight cost management.

The company's shares dipped 25 francs to 4,225 francs.

Sandoz said that pharmaceutical sales had risen 10 percent in the fourth quarter from a year ago, noting that sales of a product used in organ transplants rose 15 percent and one used to treat schizophrenia climbed 60 percent.

(Bloomberg, APX)

## NASDAQ

**Thursday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	120	100	110	+10
110	90	0.80	3.50	14.00	100	110	90	100	+10
100	80	0.60	3.00	13.00	100	100	80	90	+10
90	70	0.40	2.50	12.00	100	90	70	80	+10
80	60	0.20	2.00	11.00	100	80	60	70	+10
70	50	0.10	1.50	10.00	100	70	50	60	+10
60	40	0.05	1.00	9.00	100	60	40	50	+10
50	30	0.02	0.50	8.00	100	50	30	40	+10
40	20	0.01	0.25	7.00	100	40	20	30	+10
30	10	0.00	0.10	6.00	100	30	10	20	+10
20	5	0.00	0.05	5.00	100	20	5	15	+10
10	2	0.00	0.02	4.00	100	10	2	8	+10
5	1	0.00	0.01	3.00	100	5	1	4	+10
2	0	0.00	0.00	2.00	100	2	0	2	+10
1	0	0.00	0.00	1.00	100	1	0	1	+10
0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0	0	0	+10



### Thursday's Closings

(Continued)

[illegible][illegible]

## Continued from Page 11

cording to surveys done by J.D. Power & Associates, a California-based marketing research firm. That perception often caused foreign auto companies to emphasize the "German engineering" or the "Japanese quality" of their products, Power and other analysts said.

Honda officials, for example, spent much time assuring prospective buyers that its Ohio cars were built under Japanese direction and

that they conformed to the exacting standards of Honda products built in Japan. Toyota Motor Corp. did the same thing, even though it was building cars with General Motors Corp. at a jointly owned company, New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., in Fremont, California. The strategic boasting about good old Japanese know-how paid off.

Consider the Geo Prizm and Toyota Corolla, two practically identical compact cars from a GM-Toyota joint venture, both made by

members of the United Auto Workers union, both built on the same assembly lines. U.S. consumer surveys repeatedly showed that buyers preferred the sometimes more expensive Corolla because they thought it was a better car. The same was true in the case of the Mitsubishi Eclipse and the Plymouth Laser, identical sports coupes built by the same workers in Illinois.

**But economics and experience**

are putting an end to all of this. A tenacious recession in Japan, aggravated by an unfavorable currency exchange rate that is boosting the prices of Japanese products sold abroad, is putting the kibosh on Japanese auto sales.

To help save money, Japanese automakers are transferring more of their production to the United States, where auto manufacturing costs are \$16 to \$17 an hour less than they are in Japan.

[illegible]

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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (M) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (tw) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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# Malaysia Stocks Fall as Investors Look Elsewhere

**Bloomberg Business News**  
KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's benchmark stock index fell nearly 3 percent Thursday as investors failed to react positively to news about a major timber company—a stark contrast with last year's enthusiasm for the industry, analysts said.

The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange's composite index dropped 31.76 points, or 2.94 percent, to 1,050.02.

The benchmark index has fallen 18 percent this year, part of a regional downturn that has seen institutional funds shifting away from the East Asian stock markets that boomed last year to markets that are now considered less expensive, such as Japan's. Credit restrictions at brokerage houses, which reduce the number of buyers, have exacerbated Malaysia's price declines.

"The market should remain soft for a while," Phuah Eng Chye, research manager at PB Securities, said. "We are looking at one to three months."

Lingui Development Bhd. was the day's big loser, falling to 11.60 ringgit (24.25) a share, down 4.40, or 27.5 percent, after saying it would acquire several timber-related companies in return for new shares.

Analysts said it appeared the deal would give Lingui processing capabilities but no timber concession, which may have disturbed investors. Lingui also received no guarantee of profit, in contrast to earlier such deals, they said. But analysts said the speed with which investors moved to take out their profits in Lingui probably mainly reflected the pessimism of a market that had been recently bullish about nearly any timber stock.

Razmi Radzi, an investment analyst at Pesaka Jardine Fleming, said that if the deal had been announced last year, Lingui's stock might have soared to 20 ringgit.

## Samsung's Eye Focuses on Cars

**Reuters**

SEOUL — Samsung Group is gearing up to snatch a share of the nation's growing car industry, which posted records in sales and exports last year, Samsung officials said Thursday.

"We are actively negotiating with several foreign carmakers to form joint ventures," said Lee Kyu-sung, a spokesman for Samsung Heavy Industries Co., a unit of Samsung Group. He expects a decision at the end of April.

Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. of Japan, along with Germany's Volkswagen AG and Sweden's Volvo AB, have made offers for links with Samsung. Mr. Lee said, Samsung Heavy is building a truck assembly line with Nissan technology but has no passenger car license.

# Foreign Role to Grow in Taiwan

## Land of High Rates Seen Admitting More Outsiders

**By Kevin Murphy**  
*International Herald Tribune*

TAIPEI — Is the strong foreign demand that helped spark a four-month rally in Taiwan's stock market about to spill over into its domestic bond market with equal force?

It probably won't happen next week, or next month, but, as Taiwan moves to broadly liberalize its financial markets, it could happen sooner than many people think, say a few foreigners who are building up their debt-market expertise.

"This market is a lot more liquid than most people are aware of," Steven Kwiatkowski, executive vice president of Springfield Financial Advisory, said.

"It has all the right ingredients," he said. "Taiwan is flooded with idle cash, interest rates are relatively high, and securities companies have proliferated in recent years."

But government restrictions on foreign capital inflows, a relative dearth of corporate issuers and some lack of sophistication in the products available is keeping foreigners largely out of the fray — for now.

Although Taiwan's economic planners are among the most conservative in Asia, the government has routinely tapped the local bond market for funds.

When the governing Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, began talking about a six-year, \$300 billion infrastructure development plan a few years ago, it was widely assumed

that much of the cash would be raised through the bond market, and many feared that a big increase in demand for capital could swamp it.

That ambitious program has since been scaled back by about \$100 billion, and the market has comfortably digested a borrowing

## ASIAN MONEY MARKETS

program with new issues of 40 billion Taiwan dollars (\$1.51 billion) every other month.

Until the current stock market rally began in October, bonds were the investment of choice for local investors, who found the flat stock market less alluring than bond yields that had been kept up by a central bank decision to keep interest rates high.

As a result of the central bank's strong aversion to inflation, its concern for the stability of the Taiwan dollar and its desire to give investors a reason to not send their funds to China, yields on the 10-year and seven-year government bonds sold to primary dealers at the latest auction averaged a healthy 7.34 percent and 6.86 percent, respectively.

In Taiwan as in most other parts of Asia, bonds, if issued at all, tend to be held by investors to maturity. And traditionally, corporations have found issuing equity or arranging bank loans an easier and often cheaper way to raise cash.

"Ten years ago, people didn't know what

bonds were," Mr. Kwiatkowski said. "And there was little reason to find out, when all it took was one phone call to your bank to get a line of credit expanded."

Change is coming, in response to both internal and external pressures.

But foreigners until now have played only a minor role. No foreign institution is authorized to act as a primary dealer in the market, and most of the foreign companies authorized to invest in Taiwan securities since 1991 have favored the stock market.

At the same time, the central bank, worried about capital inflows, has decided not to raise its \$5 billion limit on total foreign investment in Taiwan securities, so the only potential foreign bond investors are likely to be those whose entry has already been approved.

Analysts, however, see two powerful agents for change: Taiwan's request to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and, related to that, Washington's renewed push to speed the opening of Asian financial markets to foreign players.

"They will try to resist pressure as long as they can," Mr. Kwiatkowski said of Taiwan's financial policymakers.

"I don't think the U.S. wants to see Taiwan become more vulnerable," he said. But he said Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, on his current Asian trip, and other American officials have demonstrated lately that "they are serious about financial liberalization."

# Data Show Taiwan Economic Upturn

**Reuters**

TAIPEI — Trade and industrial production figures released on Thursday suggested Taiwan's economy is rebounding strongly from its moderate slowdown in the second half of last year, analysts said.

"This is caused mainly by the U.S. economic recovery and the strong performance of Taiwan's computer and information industry," said Yang Tsai-yuan, director of the Economics Ministry's statistics department.

Taiwan is likely to raise its official Gross National Product

growth forecast of 6.2 percent for this year if the data remain as strong in the next month or two, analysts said.

Export orders for Taiwanese goods surged 7.97 percent from a year earlier to \$7.49 billion in December, exceeding last year's overall growth rate of 6.13 percent.

Orders from the United States, Taiwan's biggest market, climbed 10.55 percent from a year ago to \$2.51 billion in December. Total orders for information and communications equipment soared 46.68 percent to \$883 million.

Daniel Chen, a director at the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, said depreciation of the Taiwan dollar last year had helped boost exports, though the currency had gotten moderately stronger in recent weeks.

The government also announced that Taiwan's industrial output, which had been sluggish for most of the year, jumped 5.76 percent from a year earlier in December. Far exceeding last year's overall growth rate of 3.42 percent.

Once again, Taiwan's information equipment and electronics in-

dustry fueled the growth, with output up 12.75 percent from a year earlier in December.

"Although Taiwan's economic growth now depends more on the service industry, higher industrial output growth will have a knock-on effect in the whole economy," said Wu Hui-lin of the Chung-hwa Institute for Economic Research.

Taiwan's GNP grew an estimated 6.03 percent last year but annual growth slowed to 3.78 percent in the third quarter, hit by the global slowdown and cutbacks in domestic infrastructure projects.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,264.80	11,363.70	-0.87
Singapore	Straits Times	2,259.28	2,303.30	-1.91
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,266.20	2,248.20	+0.80
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,183.92	19,039.40	+0.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,050.02	1,081.78	-2.94
Bangkok	SET	1,389.30	1,456.74	-4.21
Seoul	Composite Stock	878.29	887.16	-1.00
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,809.65	5,910.33	-1.70
Manila	Composites	3,112.93	3,062.28	+1.65
Jakarta	Stock Index	596.00	587.16	+1.51
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,299.91	2,286.66	+1.33
Bombay	National Index	1,786.58	1,840.25	-2.37

## Very briefly:

- Japan's principal measure of money supply, M2 plus certificates of deposit, rose 1.5 percent in December from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said. The measure includes cash, money funds and many deposits, but not the large sums kept by consumers in the postal savings system.
- Philips Taiwan, a unit of the Dutch electronics giant Philips NV, is in talks with several Taiwan manufacturers about licensing CD-ROM computer technology, a spokesman said.
- Kokusai Denjin Denwa Co., Japan's largest international telecommunications company, said it would invest 1 trillion yen (\$9.01 billion) by 2010 to develop a new telecommunications network.
- Taiwan announced a further easing of restrictions on indirect investments that companies can make in China; 15 categories of businesses were given clearance, including construction and machine-leasing, the deputy economics minister, Lee Shu-jou, said.
- Mitsubishi Motors Corp. projected a 15 percent gain in vehicle production abroad, to 590,000 units this year, after growth of 18 percent in 1993.
- PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper said it would build the world's biggest pulp and paper plant, in the Riau archipelago of Indonesia, with a total investment of \$1.42 billion, according to local press reports.
- Suntomo Coal Mining Co. said it would close its last coal mine in Japan because domestic coal could no longer compete with cheap imports and the company's losses were rising sharply.

## COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States			
AMR			
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	
Revenue	2,371	2,357	
Net Inc.	1,130	1,000	
Year	1993	1992	
Revenue	15,616	14,276	
Net Inc.	7,820	6,804	

McDonald's			
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	
Revenue	1,467	1,355	
Net Inc.	1,012	912	
Year	1993	1992	
Revenue	12,262	11,245	
Net Inc.	8,004	7,118	

Pfizer			
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	
Revenue	1,340	1,247	
Net Inc.	1,000	912	
Year	1993	1992	
Revenue	10,500	9,700	
Net Inc.	7,500	6,800	

## STAR TV Beset by Woes?

### Its New Chief Is Dismissive

**Reuters**

HONG KONG — Gary Davey, the new chief executive of the satellite television company STAR TV, denied Thursday that its fortunes have been Jack-in-the-box since Rupert Murdoch bought 63.6 percent last year.

Mr. Davey, former deputy managing director at British Sky Broadcasting, said prospects are bright, but he plans no major changes in the way STAR does business, particularly in China.

An Australian who is said to have been handpicked for the job by Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Davey, 39, is not ruffled by the company's various

problems: litigation with an advertising sales agent in Taiwan, the potential loss of a cable distributor in Hong Kong, changes in management and rumblings from China that it will only accept foreign broadcasts on its own terms.

"Name me a business of this size that doesn't have some biggie going on," Mr. Davey said after a week in the job. "When you are dealing with complex contracts and complex relationships it's inevitable."

STAR insiders say Mr. Murdoch is moving to Hong Kong next month to help smooth things over.

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**Herald Tribune**

## AMEX

### Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	100				100	100				100	100				100	100			











## OBSERVER

## The Won't-Do President

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I have been studying the Washington news this past week while you, I bet, have been in deep immersion with ice skaters and the families Bobbitt and Menendez.

Am I being condescending? Absolutely not. The kneecapping of Nancy Kerrigan and the Bobbitt and Menendez bloodlettings speak painfully of our time and place.

There is real significance in stuff like this, and you can be sure the Washington newspeople would not only find it, they'd make you hear it stand on end by explaining it. If their word on it is true, the nation from its bumbling presidents.

What, after all, could be more American than howling the old folks away with shotguns while they're eating ice cream in front of the TV set? That's right: not just apple pie, but also the automatic pistol, reveling in the opportunity to say "pew" out loud, and paying millions of dollars to athletes willing to praise breakfast cereal.

Still, while studying the Washington news may be dusty, musing over the unlovely, somebody has to keep track of the Union's ever-declining state. Thus I can report as follows:

President Clinton still won't do. That's the consensus of the press and television newsfolk whose duty is to grade presidents. Some do it in newspaper columns, some do it in news stories and some do it in week-end TV's noisy grading sessions.

These can be seen on national networks between Friday night and the start of the Sunday football games but, except by masochists, they are pretty much ignored outside Washington. Besides grading the president, the experts of press and television point out what he is doing wrong, how he could do it right, what he brought to the job but isn't, how he should do it and how he can stop making a terrible mess of everything.

This, it usually turns out, requires him simply to take the advice of the reporter or columnist who has successfully showed down all his colleagues and hijacked the camera.

Has any president been more thoroughly graded during his first year than Bill Clinton? Surely not. This week, marking the end of his first full year, naturally brought end-of-year report cards.

Studying them, I am saddened but not surprised to learn that, in the judgment of these Washington news people wise in governance, President Clinton simply won't do.

The reason I am not surprised is that when they graded him last week they also said he wouldn't do. What's more, in their year-end report cards issued to fill the ovoid doldrum between Christmas Eve and Twelfth Night, we all remember what they said, don't we? "Won't do."

If you've ever had a child who shouldn't have taken Particle Physics 101 in the first place you know it's no fun having these grades on your president sent home from journalistic equivalents of Professors Oppenheimer, Fermi and Teller.

They began when he'd been less than a month in the White House. "Won't do." Then came the depressing "First Hundred Days" report: "Still won't do."

A successful speech or two and a couple of occasions when Republicans voted his way because his way was the Republican way — these brought a little relief. "Slight improvement this week." "Always followed by the same old report after the news experts' latest assembly: "Just won't do."

Having studied the wisdom of these grades, I know what the president must do to succeed and list just a few of these things: get tougher with North Korea, come clean pronto about Whitewater, either adopt a dynamic new foreign policy or cut out foreign policy altogether, show contempt for labor and civil rights leaders, find out what Republicans want done and do it, do something brilliant about Bosnia, talk less, and tell his wife to stay out of the office.

Personally, I say he'll have to stop saying "grow the economy." You grow tomatoes, not economies. Presidents who don't know the difference just won't do, and I'd like to say so if you'd just point the camera my way.

Now *Washington Times* Service

By Jonathan Freedland

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the end credits roll, and a techno-jig plays, there is cheering, some tears, even dancing. Sinead O'Connor's lilt, Daniel Day-Lewis's Belfast accent and the last two hours of Celtic drama have the audience transported.

But far beyond the movie theater, across the Atlantic Ocean, there is no dancing. Only dark talk of conspiracies, of "targets." Few in Britain have seen "In the Name of the Father," which does not open there until next month. But the film has already been branded a "danger," with sinister whispers that Day-Lewis and costar Emma Thompson were "crazy" to make it. One British paper chided that they might as well have appeared in "Horrors for the Final Solution" or "Poi Poi Takes a Holiday."

Leading the attack are conservatives who say the film is a ragbag of lies and distortions, a British "JFK" that will serve only as propaganda for Britain's most vicious enemy. Suits are threatened, while some of those involved with the real-life events depicted in the movie have condemned it.

"In the Name of the Father" (review on page 8) tells the story of a man who is jailed for a crime he did not commit. The trouble is that the man in question is Irish and his jailers are British. To Anglo-Irish eyes that makes "In the Name of the Father" a war movie, one about a war that is still going on.

The drinkers at the Horse and Groom pub, like those at the Seven Stars, both in the well-to-do southern English town of Guildford, probably never thought of themselves as living on the front line. On Oct. 5, 1974, two bombs put them there. Five people were killed and 71 were injured.

The police picked up four people for the bombings, including Gerard Conlon. Under pressure — he says he was tortured by police officers — he made a confession in which he implicated his aunt and her family, a move that would eventually drag his father down with him.

Conlon spent 15 years in jail, his father died a prisoner. Conlon was released in 1989 after London's highest court finally bowed to a long campaign, admitting Britain had locked up the wrong people.

On that day the Guildford Four became folk heroes. They became TV regulars, joining the party circuit. One of them, Paul Hill, even married a Kennedy (Robert Kennedy's daughter Courtney).

In Ireland their celebrity has not faded. When "In the Name of the Father" premiered there, the post-movie party at Dub-



Moriemaker Jim Sheridan with Daniel Day-Lewis during the filming.

lin Castle was a night out for the Irish elite, with the likes of U2 and Naomi Campbell keeping up the glamour quotient. The film grossed \$750,000 within two weeks, a record topped there only by "Jurassic Park."

Critical plaudits deluged Day-Lewis, who plays Conlon. His West Belfast accent is perfect, and there is admiration for his dogged preparation for the role. He subsisted on a diet of cold porridge and slops, denied himself sleep, spent three days in a cell, had cold water splashed over him, and submitted to interrogation by two real detectives.

Day-Lewis also spent time with Gerard Conlon himself — becoming, says Conlon, a "big brother." They drove around Ireland, talking about the "pain, humiliation and degradation" of Conlon's years in jail. Under the guidance of Jim Sheridan, who directed his Oscar-winning performance as the disabled writer Christy Brown in "My Left Foot," the actor is now accused of creating a character who is dangerously sympathetic.

Several London papers claimed that, by showing the British authorities in such a harsh light, the movie is

bound to renew American support for the IRA.

Thompson has dismissed that criticism in the most succinct terms. "I don't give a [expletive], quite frankly," she told Vanity Fair.

The three policemen who conducted the Guildford inquiry are threatening to sue the filmmakers for libel. Detectives in the movie are shown extracting a confession from Conlon by pulling his ears, beating his head and threatening to kill his father. Last year all charges against the real-life officers were dismissed.

No less antagonistic to the film are the Maguire, the clutch of Conlon relatives who went down because of his testimony. "Conlon should be put back in prison for what he has done to my family," said his 60-year-old uncle Pat Maguire, wrongly jailed, along with his wife and children, for running a bomb factory out of his home.

Each of these hostile camps has come up with a raft of inaccuracies it has spotted in the movie. These are merged or placed out of order, dates do not match, several individuals are forged into composite characters. Two examples are mentioned most

often: On the night of the bombing, Conlon is shown robbing a prostitute's apartment, suggesting to the audience that he had a perfect, albeit incriminating, alibi. In reality Conlon committed that crime 10 days after the bombing.

The film's key relationship is between Gerard and his sibling father, Giuseppe. As they share a prison cell, the wayward, immature son learns to admire the strength of the man he'd once despised. In reality, the two never lived in the same cell. Sometimes they were in different jails.

"Have you come here to kill us?" asks Sheridan — in Washington, on a promotional tour — when he hears a reporter's British accent. He and Conlon are on the defensive, aware of the hammering their movie is taking across the water. "It's a dirty game," says Sheridan, a Dubliner. He suspects the onslaught is the handiwork of those in the British establishment who never believed the Guildford Four were innocent.

Next to him hunches Conlon, now 39. "I can identify with everything that's in it," he says of the film's alleged departures from the facts of his ordeal.

Sheridan emphasizes that all the changes were legitimate artistic license, born of the necessity to boil down a 15-year odyssey into two hours of moving pictures. Yes, having father and son share a cell was a "dramatic device," but it turns out that they often were next door to each other and were together constantly. "I got up in the morning and made him his tea," says Conlon.

Let the policemen sue for libel — if anything, the film is soft on them, the two Irishmen say. In Conlon's autobiography, "Proved Innocent," he says that the inquisitors' favored method of pressure was to squeeze his testicles until he gave in. The film shows nothing like that.

As for the charge that "In the Name of the Father" is anti-British, both director and subject object adamantly. On screen Giuseppe Conlon pleads, "I'm not political," and Jim Sheridan says something like it often.

"To hell with all that," the director answers when asked about the Irish Republican dream of a united Ireland.

"English people played such a fundamental role in getting me out," adds Conlon. "How could I be part of a film that shamed them?"

Conlon insists that Sheridan's film has captured the emotional journey he made toward his father. He says he thinks positively of the years he was deprived of his liberty because they gave him the privilege of being with his father. "I got to know this physically weak man who was a giant inside."

## PEOPLE

## Lennon Inducted Again To Rock Hall of Fame

The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame ceremony was bittersweet, as Paul McCartney honored John Lennon, his Beatles songwriting partner. McCartney said after the presentation that it would have been funny to see Lennon's reaction to his induction. "John would have been the guy in the crowd heckling," he said. Lennon's wife, Yoko Ono, added: "And kicked out, maybe." Lennon was slain in 1980. His sons, Julian and Sean, joined Ono as she thanked the crowd for the honor — Lennon's second induction into the hall. His first was as a member of the Beatles. Other new members are the Grateful Dead, the Band, the Animals, Elton John, Rod Stewart and Deane Eddy. Bob Marley also was inducted posthumously, by Beavis, of the band U2. Marley died of cancer in 1981.

The Danish couturier Erik Mortensen, who designs for the house of Jean-Louis Scherrer, and the French designers Didier Lecomte and Henni Sagor of Lecomte Henni shared the D&D Or (Golden Thimble), the prestigious high-fashion award. A special thimble went to the couturier Alexandre.

Karl Lagerfeld apologized to Muslims on Thursday and affirmed that his new Chanel collection — a low-cut dress printed with a passage from the Koran. Clerics in Indonesia had called for a boycott of Chanel after the supermodel Christiane Schiffer strutted the bustier dress with the Arabic writing. Lagerfeld said he was "terribly sorry" but that he didn't know the passage was from the Muslim holy book. "I was told it was a love poem in memory of a maharajah," he said.

Four weeks after announcing that its landmark Frank Lloyd Wright building would be named in honor of the developer Samuel LeFrak and his wife, Ethel, the donors of \$10 million, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York said it had received another gift of \$10 million, from the financier Ronald Perleman.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 4, 8 & 17

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	12/55	64/43	14/57	64/46	64/46	64/46
Amsterdam	8/48	32/27	54/48	30/27	54/48	30/27
Antwerp	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Athens	1/55	7/44	1/55	7/44	1/55	7/44
Berlin	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Brussels	3/27	1/21	54/48	3/27	54/48	3/27
Buenos Aires	4/29	6/23	54/48	5/41	54/48	5/41
Bombay	6/43	2/27	54/48	7/44	2/25	2/25
Bombay	2/25	6/23	54/48	4/29	54/48	4/29
Copenhagen	4/29	1/21	54/48	4/29	54/48	4/29
Geneva	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Helsinki	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
London	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Madrid	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Moscow	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Munich	3/27	1/21	54/48	3/27	54/48	3/27
Norway	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Oslo	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Paris	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Prague	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Rome	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Stockholm	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Stockholm	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Toronto	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Warsaw	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25
Zurich	5/41	1/21	54/48	4/25	54/48	4/25



**North America**  
A January thaw will reach the Northeast this weekend with above-freezing temperatures from Washington, D.C., to Boston by Saturday afternoon. Wetness may be seen in the Northeast by Sunday. Snow and rain squalls will be seen in the Northeast by Sunday. Snow and rain squalls will be seen in the Northeast by Sunday.

Middle East	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bombay	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Bombay	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Bombay	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Bombay	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68
Bangkok	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68
Bangkok	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68
Bangkok	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68	32/87	26/68

Africa	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Algeria	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Algeria	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Algeria	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46

South America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Buenos Aires	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Buenos Aires	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Buenos Aires	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46
Buenos Aires	12/53	3/27	12/53	7/44	6/46	6/46

## WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	Trails	Res.	Snow	Last	Comments
Alpe d'Huez	110-180	Good	Open	Ver	1/17	Rest of fully open, wonderful skiing
Alpe d'Huez	110-180	Good	Open	Ver	1/17	Rest of fully open, wonderful skiing
Alpe d'Huez	110-180	Good	Open	Ver	1/17	Rest of fully open, wonderful skiing
Alpe d'Huez	110-180	Good	Open	Ver	1/17	Rest of fully open, wonderful skiing
Alpe d'Huez	110-180	Good	Open	Ver	1/17	Rest of fully open, wonderful skiing

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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
Australia	0014-881-011	Belgium	022-903-011	Canada	800-872-2881
China, PRC	10811	Belgium	079-11-0010	Canada	800-872-2881
Hong Kong	800-1111	Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Canada	800-872-2881
India	000-117	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Indonesia	00-801-10	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Japan	0059-111	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Korea	009-11	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Malaysia	800-0011	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
New Zealand	000-911	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Philippines	109-11	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Singapore	800-0111-111	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Sri Lanka	430-430	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Taiwan	0080-10288-0	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
Thailand	0019-901-1111	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
U.S.	800-872-2881	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
U.K.	0900-89-0011	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
U.S.	800-872-2881	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
U.S.	800-872-2881	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881
U.S.	800-872-2881	Canada	800-1111	Canada	800-872-2881